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China Hints It's Seeking Korea Talk

Weinberger Given Message by Deng

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — China has recently indicated that it would welcome discussions with the United States on ways to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula, according to Japanese diplomatic sources. Japanese officials said that message was given to the U.S. defense secretary, Casper W. Weinberger, three weeks ago by Deng Xiaoping.

Fatal Rangoon bombing puts
neutralist Burma in unwelcome
political spotlight. Page 5.

the paramount Chinese leader, and
was reiterated in Chinese talks with
a Japanese legislator who visited
Beijing more recently.

Japanese officials said they re-
garded it as a significant offer by
the Chinese and called it the first
such overture from Beijing on the
issue of Korea's divided peninsula.

China is an ally of North Korea,
while the United States has sup-
ported South Korea. Tension be-
tween them has been particularly
high in recent days because of the
Oct. 9 bombing in Rangoon, Bur-
ma, that killed 17 South Koreans.

The reported overture to Mr. Wei-
nberger occurred nearly two weeks
before the bombing.

The United States is believed to
have approached Chinese officials
several times in the past in vain
attempts to obtain help in defusing
one conflict or another on the Ko-
rean peninsula. China is under-
stood to have replied each time that
it has no influence over the govern-
ment of Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Deng met with Mr. Wei-
nberger in Beijing on Sept. 28. Ac-
cording to Japanese diplomatic
sources who relied on two separate
accounts of the conversation, Mr.
Deng made a three-point exposition
of Chinese views on the Ko-
reans. He then said that China and
the United States may be able to
try to maintain peace and stability
on the peninsula and promote the
idea of unifying the two countries.

Despite the vagueness of that
language, Japanese officials regard
Mr. Deng's statement as intended
to get some sort of dialogue started
with the United States.

The three points that Mr. Deng
made in opening the discussion did
not break new ground, although
Japanese diplomats said that by
making them explicitly Mr. Deng
was underscoring the significance
of his message about U.S.-Chinese
cooperation.

According to Japanese sources,
Mr. Deng said:

- South and North Korea are
different societies and the best way
to unify them eventually is through
the concept of a "confederation."
- A 30-year-old proposal that would
permit South and North to continue
with capitalist and communist
societies but gradually work to-
gether in certain fields. South Ko-
rea has repeatedly rejected the idea.
- North Korea has neither the
intention nor capability of invading
the South. It is intent on eco-
nomic nation-building and believes
the South is militarily stronger.
- If the South invades the North,
China cannot sit idly by.

The same three points were made
a week later, on Oct. 5, when Hu
Yaobang, general secretary of the
Chinese Communist Party, met
with a visiting member of the Japane-
se parliament, Hideo Den.

Mr. Den said the party chief was
quoting directly to him the message
Mr. Deng had given to Mr. Wei-
nberger. Mr. Den said he did not
recall that the three points were
followed by any explicit overture
for talks with the United States.

However, Mr. Den, who has had
long experience with both Chinese
and North Korean policies, said he
thought Mr. Deng's precise state-
ment of the three points was in
itself an attempt to start a dialogue.

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killed a Spanish Army captain
they kidnapped two weeks ago,
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TOMORROW

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options seem open. Mary
Blume reports. Weekend.



TOKYO RALLY — Carrying a banner and a national flag, about 3,000 South Koreans marched in Tokyo on Wednesday in a protest blaming North Korea for the bombing Oct. 9 in Burma in which several Seoul officials were killed.

Soviet Is Preparing Citizens for Crisis With U.S.

Belligerent Mood Stresses Mistrust of Reagan, Firmness on NATO Missiles

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — These are strange
and moody days in Moscow. Peo-
ple are anxiously talking about
war.

To the average citizen, President
Yuri V. Andropov's statement
Sept. 28 suggested the possibility of
a showdown with the Reagan ad-
ministration.

The Soviet leadership has begun
to prepare the population for ad-
ditional belt tightening required by
the "countermeasures" Moscow is
committed to take in response to
the planned NATO deployment of
new nuclear missiles in Western
Europe.

An account of the last Politburo
meeting, published during the
weekend, talked of the people's
readiness for "selfless" efforts to
strengthen the country's military
and economic potential. The same
theme is struck in various public
meetings convened to analyze Mr.
Andropov's statement.

The statement made explicit
Moscow's perception that the

Americans have no intention, and
never had any, of reaching an equi-
table agreement at Geneva on mis-
sile reductions.

The format of Mr. Andropov's
statement — a declaration by the
general secretary of the party —
was significant, since it is a form
used only in a crisis situation.

Equally significant was the fact

NEWS ANALYSIS

that at the outset he asserted that
Soviet leaders "deem it necessary
to make known to the Soviet peo-
ple" and others their assessment of
President Ronald Reagan's "unilat-
eristic course, which poses a grave
threat to peace."

While ostensibly replying to Mr.
Reagan's speech at the United Na-
tions, Mr. Andropov did not ad-
dress details of Mr. Reagan's pro-
posal. He revealed the bitterness
and loathing with which the Soviet
leadership views the Reagan ad-
ministration.

Although his statement was ex-
tremely tough and condemned the
totality of U.S. policies, Mr. An-

dropov did not close the door to an
agreement in Geneva. However, at
least at this stage, there are no in-
dications that concessions will come
from the Soviet side.

Whether the government's ef-
forts to mobilize the population be-
hind its policy amount to more than
posturing is not clear.

Some Western observers say they
believe Moscow is trying to create a
belligerent mood in an effort to
obtain maximum objectives by
bluff. They say the Russians will
start to negotiate seriously at Gene-
va only after the deployment of
Pershing-2 and cruise missiles be-
gins in December.

Other observers argue that the
Russians will not buckle under and
that the two countries seem to be
headed for confrontation.

According to this view, the re-
cent bitter public exchanges have
led to a complete breakdown in
meaningful communications be-
tween the two superpowers.

Soviet officials continue to stress
Moscow's interest in securing
peace. But they say they have come
to believe that Mr. Reagan is unre-

mittingly hostile to the Soviet
Union and that there is no point in
trying to do business with his ad-
ministration.

"There is a very strong convic-
tion here that you want to destroy
us," a well-placed official said.
"That is serious. If you expect us to
digest it [the missile deployment],
you are very wrong."

The latest Soviet efforts appear
directed at Western Europe, with
the aim of inducing a last-minute
postponement of the missile de-
ployment. U.S. diplomats see this
as a tactical move to divide the
West that could eventually threat-
en the whole deployment plan.

Some observers in Moscow say
they believe that the Russians are
seeking a way to save face and that
they are not trying to block U.S.
deployment, but limit it.

But even these observers say they
do not believe that Moscow is ca-
pable of making concessions de-
manded by the Reagan administra-
tion. As seen from Moscow, only a
miraculous last-minute change of
positions at Geneva could avert a
crisis.

Lebanon Delays Talks As Fighting Heats Up

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese gov-
ernment, bowing to the rejection by
Druze and Christian representa-
tives of the site for reconciliation
talks, Wednesday called off the
first meeting of the conference
scheduled for Thursday.

Leaders of both factions said
that the site selected for the con-
ference, Beirut International Airport,
was not secure. Fierce fighting con-
tinued around the airport on
Wednesday.

A car bomb exploded Wednes-
day next to a passing U.S. Marine
convoy on the approach road to the
airport, injuring two marines.

Although the government of
Lebanon's president, Amin Ge-
mayel, said it was still seeking ways
to resolve the impasse over the con-
ference site, sources in the multina-
tional force, which had been
charged with security responsibil-
ities, said that they had been in-
formed that the meeting would not
be held at the airport.

Later Wednesday night, the state
radio announced that the con-
ference had been postponed, but the
government offered no indication
of when or where it would be held.

The postponement followed a
night and a day of some of the most
intense fighting since the Sept. 26
cease-fire.

The Lebanese Army had fierce
artillery exchanges on Tuesday
night and early Wednesday with
the Druze militias in the mountains
east of the capital, as Souk el-
Gherb and its vicinity came under
heavy bombardment.

National police said eight per-
sons were killed and 27 injured in
these exchanges, in fights involving
Shiite Muslim militiamen in the
southern suburbs and between
Druze and Christian Phalangist
fighters in the region just north of
the Israeli line at the Awali River.

Prospects for a peace conference
to draft a new power-sharing for-
mula for Lebanon and end eight
years of civil war began to dim
when the Druze leader, Walid
Jumblat, head of the Syrian-backed
Progressive Socialist Party, an-
nounced at a press conference in
the Chuf mountain town of Mouk-
tara that he would boycott the
talks.

It is very strange that Lebanese
authorities extended invitations to
the conference before we had even
agreed on its location. We must
agree on the place first," Mr. Jum-
blat said. He said the airport "is not
convenient securitywise, especially
because it has been bombarded for
two days."

Mr. Jumblat reiterated

his proposals that the conference
be held either aboard a Greek ship
in Lebanese waters or in Tunisia.

Earlier, a former prime minister,
Rashid Karami, who is one of three
leaders of the National Salvation
Front, said in Tripoli that leaders
of the front would not attend the
reconciliation meeting. The front
includes Christians and Muslims.

"The site is unacceptable for us.
We in the National Salvation Front
call on the president to choose an-
other site for the dialogue. The
airport lacks and will continue to

lack the basic security conditions
necessary for holding the national
dialogue there," Mr. Karami said.

The U.S. marines were injured
when a car bomb exploded near the
Kuwaiti Embassy not far from the
main road to the airport.

U.S. officials said they did not
know which faction might have set
the bomb, but they said that radical
elements intent on sabotaging the
national reconciliation dialogue
have repeatedly attempted to sen-
tinel the talks by trying to engage the
marines in fighting.

Reagan Scheduled to Face Press

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was scheduled to
face his first news conference in nearly three months at 8 P.M. local
time Wednesday.

Questioning was expected to focus on the new low in U.S.-Soviet
relations, the change of national security advisers from William F.
Clark to Robert C. McFarlane and the volatile situation in Lebanon,
where U.S. Marine peacekeeping forces have suffered increasing
casualties.

U.S. Is Said to Believe Syria Blocks Settlement

By John M. Goshko
and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan
administration believes that Syria
has turned away from the idea of a
negotiated settlement of the Leba-
nese civil war and is counting on
the hope that withdrawal of the
U.S. marines will lead to Syrian
control of the country, U.S. sources
said Tuesday.

This revised assessment of Syri-
an intentions became known as
President Ronald Reagan met with
the National Security Council on
Tuesday to review U.S. strategy in
the Middle East.

White House officials said no
major decisions had been made and
stressed that, while some initiatives
were being discussed, the main
lines of U.S. policy remained un-
changed.

Overshadowing the meeting,
well-informed sources said, was
U.S. policy-makers' growing con-
viction that Syria was deliberately
impeding progress toward the "di-
alogue of national reconciliation"
that the United States hopes will
produce a new power-sharing ar-
rangement between President
Amin Gemayel's Lebanese govern-

ment and his Syrian-allied domes-
tic foes.

A major problem for the talks
has been an inability to agree on
a location acceptable to all of the
factions supposed to participate in
the talks, which had been sched-
uled for Thursday.

Marines in Beirut may get more
freedom to return fire after re-
cent attacks on them. Page 2.

The sources said that Syria on
Tuesday blocked the latest attempt
to break the impasse when it vetoed
a proposal to meet at Beirut Inter-
national Airport.

The sources said that veto was
the latest of several Syrian-inspired
delaying tactics that, over the last
month have eroded U.S. hopes that
the Lebanese cease-fire, which be-
gan Sept. 26, could lead to a nego-
tiated settlement.

President Gemayel's Druze and
Muslim opponents would not have
agreed to the cease-fire unless it
had Syria's approval. The United
States thus was more optimistic,
thinking Syria had been convinced
that it could not achieve influence
it seeks in Lebanon through pro-
longed fighting and was willing to
bargain.

However, subsequent Syrian ef-
forts to block the negotiations, cou-
pled with deliberate attacks this
week against the U.S. Marine force
in Beirut, have led the administra-
tion to conclude that President Ha-
fez al-Assad was resuming attrition
tactics because he was not con-
vinced that U.S. support of Mr.
Gemayel would continue over the
long term.

Because the United States and
Saudi Arabia are still trying to pro-
mote the dialogue, U.S. officials
were unwilling Tuesday to voice
these charges even in private.

But one Middle East expert
summed up what is understood to
be the administration's attitude
when he said: "The Syrians are not
interested in a peace process. They
are waiting for more marines to be
killed until we tire of the effort and
pull out of Lebanon and leave them
a clear field to control the whole
show."

According to the sources, the
U.S. response will be the same as
during the bloody fighting preced-
ing the cease-fire.

Specifically, they said, that
means the United States and its
French, Italian and British allies in
the multinational peacekeeping
force would stand fast and contin-
ue any attacks until Syria is certain
that negotiations are its only op-
tion.

For now, the sources said, the
U.S. mediating effort will remain
under the direction of Richard
Fairbanks, Secretary of State
George P. Shultz's special repre-
sentative.

Mr. Fairbanks, now in the re-
gion, had worked with the U.S.
special envoy, Robert C. McFar-
lane, who was named national se-
curity adviser Monday.

Before Mr. McFarlane's depar-
ture, Mr. Fairbanks was known to
have expressed a desire to return
to private law practice.

Whether he will reconsider is un-
clear, the sources said, stressing
that Mr. Fairbanks would continue,
at least for the time being, to
carry the main burden of media-
tion.

Tuesday's White House meeting
also crowded the chances for re-
viving Mr. Reagan's moribund ini-
tiative on bringing Jordan into ex-
panded peace talks with Israel,
smoothing U.S.-Israeli relations
and countering Syrian and Soviet
influence in the area.

U.S. Sweeps Nobel Prizes In Sciences

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — The United
States completed a sweep of the
1983 Nobel science prizes Wednes-
day when the physics award went
jointly to Subramanyam Chandrasekhar and William A. Fowler,
both astrophysicists, and the chem-
istry prize to Henry Taube.

The Royal Swedish Academy of
Sciences awarded the physics prize
to Dr. Chandrasekhar of the Uni-
versity of Chicago, who was born in
India, and Dr. Fowler, of the Cali-
fornia Institute of Technology, for
their separate work on the evolu-
tion of stars.

Dr. Taube, of Stanford Univer-
sity, who was born in Canada, was
honored for his work in the me-
chanisms of electron transfer reac-
tions, especially in metal complexes.

Each prize is worth 1.5 million
kronor (about \$193,000).

An American geneticist, Barbara
McClintock, received the medicine
prize last week for her discovery of
mobile genetic elements. The eco-
nomics prize was awarded this
week to Gerard Debreu, a mathe-
matician who was born in France
and is a naturalized American.

Academic sources said the fact
that three of the winners became
U.S. citizens during their careers
reflected the continuing success of
U.S. institutions in attracting out-
standing researchers from abroad.

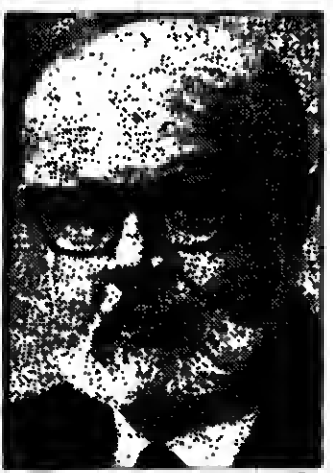
News of the award came on Dr.
Chandrasekhar's 73rd birthday. He
was born in Lahore, now in Paki-
stan. He studied at Cambridge
University in England and became a
U.S. citizen in 1953.

Dr. Chandrasekhar's best-
known achievement, made during a
sea voyage when he was 20, was his
accurate prediction of the structure
and behavior of "white dwarfs,"
stars that have collapsed into small,
dense and dim bodies.

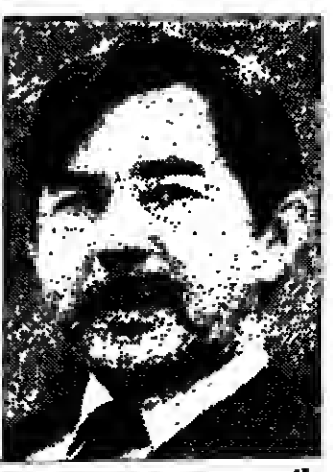
His later research led to the dis-
covery of "black holes," collapsed
dead stars that are so dense and of
such strong gravitational pull that
no light or matter can escape.

"The award appears related to
my work on the maximum mass of
white dwarf stars which I discov-

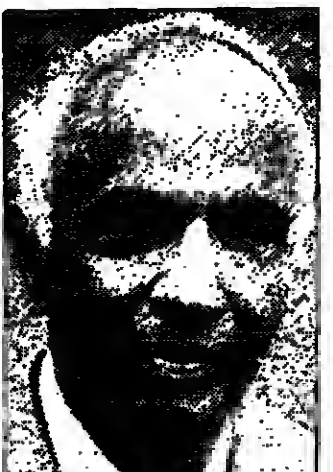
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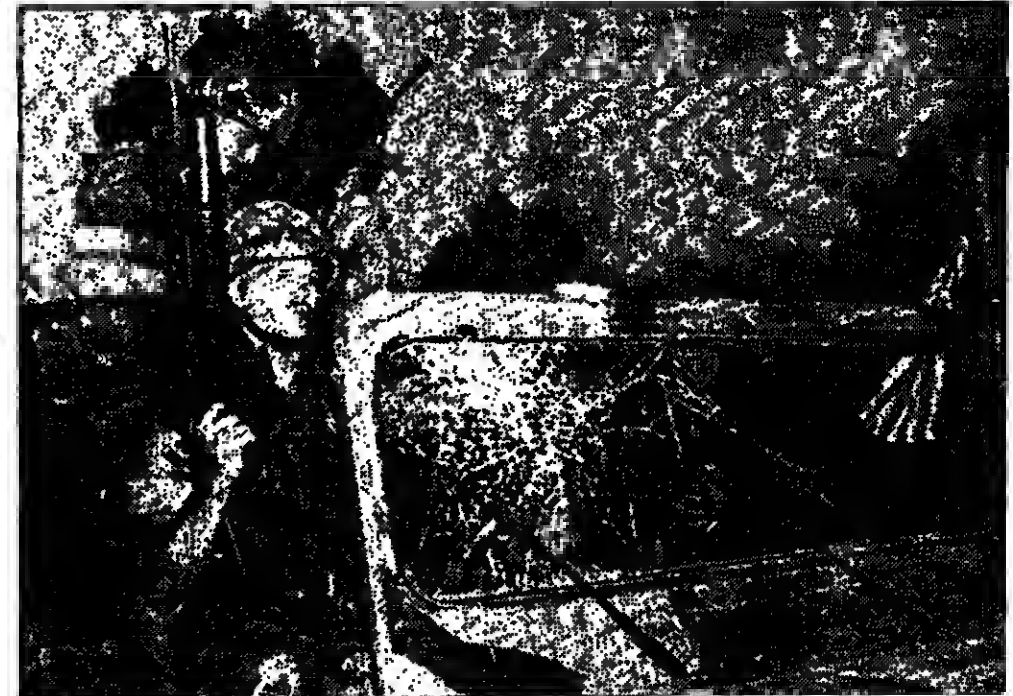
Henry Taube



William A. Fowler



S. Chandrasekhar



A U.S. Marine jeep was damaged on Wednesday when a bomb hidden in a car exploded near the Sabra and Chatila Palestinian camps in Beirut. Two marines were wounded.

Grenada Leader Is Reportedly Hurt As Soldiers Fire on His Supporters

The Associated Press

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados —
Supporters freed Maurice Bishop,
prime minister of Grenada, from
house arrest Wednesday, but he
was taken back into custody after
soldiers opened fire on the crowd,
reports from Grenada said.

An initial report said two per-
sons had been killed. It was later
reported that Mr. Bishop and two
of his cabinet supporters were hos-
pitalized after soldiers opened fire
on the crowd that helped to free
him earlier.

The Caribbean Broadcasting
Corp., owned by the Barbados gov-
ernment, reported four deaths and
said that Mr. Bishop, Jacqueline
Creft, the former education minis-
ter, and Union Whiteman, the for-
mer foreign minister, were injured.

The radio, which gave no at-
tribution for its account, said a labor
leader, Vincent Noel, was among
those killed. A privately owned
Barbados radio station reported

that Mr. Bishop had been killed,
but it gave no source.

News of Mr. Bishop's return to
custody came just over an hour
after reports from Grenada said
thousands of his supporters had
stormed his official residence,
where Mr. Bishop reportedly had
been held since Wednesday after
being removed as party leader by
the former deputy prime minister,
Bernard Coard, a Marxist hard-
liner with ties to Cuba.

Radio Free Grenada, the govern-
ment radio station, went off the air
Wednesday as demonstrators filled
the streets calling for Mr. Bishop's
return to power.

Earlier, several hundred pro-
Bishop students demonstrated at
Grenada's international airport.
Radio Free Grenada said security
forces had arrested "several per-
sons" on charges of "inciting un-
rest."

General Hudson Austin, the
army commander, said Mr. Bishop

had been voted out of the govern-
ing leftist New Jewel Movement for
refusing to share the party lead-
ership with Mr. Coard.

Mr. Whiteman said Tuesday that
Mr. Coard and his wife were "run-
ning the show single-handedly" af-
ter replacing Mr. Bishop.

He was one of a number of cabinet
ministers to resign to protest Mr.
Coard's actions. The others to re-
sign included George Louison,
minister of agriculture and rural
development; Lyden Ramdhanmy,
minister of tourism and civil avi-
ation; and Norris Bain, minister of
housing.

Mr. Whiteman said the ministers
had resigned because Mr. Coard
and his wife had ignored their sug-
gestions for resolving "the deep
crisis in our country."

"The issue, as you know, in Gre-
nada is that the people are demand-
ing their leader, Mr. Maurice Bis-
hop," he said. "They want no other
leader."

O'Neill Announces He Will Oppose CIA Aid for Insurgents in Nicaragua

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. says he will oppose the administration's continuing aid to Nicaraguan rebels in a crucial vote scheduled Thursday in the House of Representatives.

"I believe that the United States should not be engaged militarily in trying to overthrow other governments," the Massachusetts Democrat said Tuesday.

Representative O'Neill, who backed President Ronald Reagan's use of the Marines in Lebanon, said: "I believe there is a sharp difference between what the administration is doing in Lebanon and what it is trying to do in Nicaragua. In Lebanon, it is supporting a government. In Nicaragua, it is trying to overthrow one."

With U.S.-backed rebels intensifying sabotage attacks against Nic-

araguan oil installations this month, a spokesman for Mr. O'Neill predicted a majority vote for a new attempt to cut off U.S. backing for the rebels through the CIA.

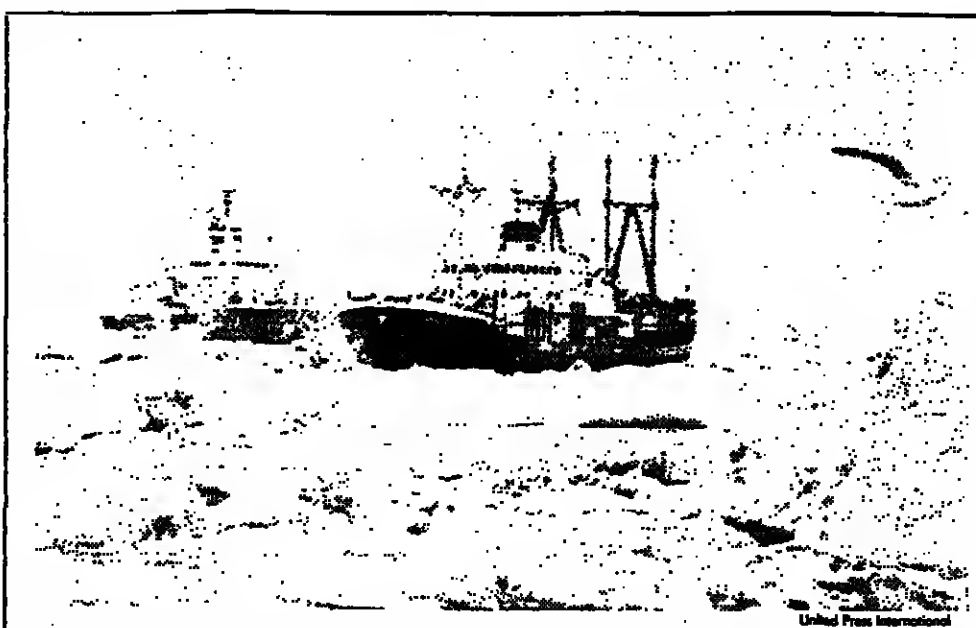
But some Republican leaders and pro-administration Democrats contend that sentiment has shifted since the House voted 228-195 July 28 to cut off secret aid to the rebels. They say there is a chance the administration will get approval of \$50 million in covert aid for Nicaraguan rebel forces.

"Support for covert aid has somewhat improved," said Representative William S. Brockmeyer, Republican of Michigan. "Some Republicans are having second thoughts about opposing covert aid. I think we'll get some of them and maybe some Democrats, too. It wouldn't take too many switches to reverse that earlier vote."

The Senate's refusal to act on the cutoff legislation in July and passage of a temporary omnibus spending bill in September have kept alive financing for the rebels this fall. But this week the House will vote on the worldwide intelligence program for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1.

The overall budget for the intelligence community, which runs to several billion dollars, is kept secret. Legislative summaries said the bill would authorize a 2-percent increase in the CIA's overall employment, estimated earlier this year at roughly 16,000; \$75.5 million for a new building at CIA headquarters near McLean, Virginia; \$13.8 million for the counterintelligence programs of the FBI; and \$19.1 million for the intelligence community staff.

The issue of covert aid to Nicaraguan rebels is expected to be the most controversial item.



Ice Floes Threaten to Crush Soviet Freighters

At least 35 Soviet ships have been rescued from pack ice in Siberian seas, but five remain trapped and are in danger, according to Tass. Soviet icebreakers are fighting the arctic ice to save them.

U.S. Completes Sweep Of Nobel Science Prizes

(Continued from Page 1)

ered in 1930 while on a steamer en route from India to England," Dr. Chandrasekhar said in Chicago.

Dr. Fowler, 72, studied at the California Institute of Technology and became professor of physics there in 1946.

His achievement, the academy said, lay in developing with other researchers a complete theory of the formation of chemical elements in the universe. It said "this theory is still the basis of our knowledge in this field and the most recent progress in nuclear physics and space research has further confirmed its correctness."

Academy physicists said they saw the prizes awarded to Dr. Fowler and Dr. Taube as a reward for a lifetime's work in a largely theoretical area of physics. "They made no earth-shattering discoveries but produced a solid body of research," one said.

Dr. Taube, 67, received the prize for inorganic work on metal systems, an area in which he made 18 major discoveries. The academy described him as one of the most creative contemporary chemists.

Taube is the founder of the modern evolution of inorganic chemistry," said Sture Fronaeus, chemistry professor at University of Lund in Sweden.

Dr. Taube's esoteric research concentrated on the structural preconditions governing electron transfers in metal complexes but also had implications for biochemistry.

The research dealt specifically with so-called electron transfer reactions, which involve the movement of the charged subatomic particles known as electrons from one molecule to another as chemical combine.

"I think that the thing is that this is a field that hasn't really gotten much attention," he said Wednesday in a radio interview.

Dr. Taube was born in Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan. He studied in California and became a U.S. citizen in 1942. He has been professor of chemistry at Stanford since 1962.

Dr. Fowler's work deals with the nuclear reactions that take place in the stars during their evolution.

He said in Pasadena he was "very pleased, still astounded, to be awarded the prize with Dr. Chandrasekhar. He has been an idol for many years."

"I can see his getting the Nobel prize, but my own work has been restricted to a rather narrow but important part of the field."

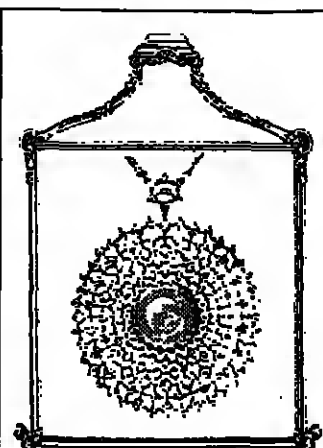
The awards, which are the last two of the six Nobels for 1983, continued U.S. dominance of the Nobel science prizes. Including the latest laureates, 48 of the 121 physics winners have been U.S. scientists and 26 of the 99 chemistry winners have been Americans.

The awards were first given in 1901, as provided in the will of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish millionaire inventor of dynamite who endowed the awards. They will be presented to the winners Dec. 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

■ Wales Award Denounced

The Polish government has again denounced the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the leader of the Solidarity trade union movement, Lech Walesa, saying it "unleashed a campaign of slander" against Poland, United Press International reported from Warsaw.



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HYATT HOTELS

Advance Is Reported on Gene-Spliced Vaccines for Hepatitis and Herpes

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists using the techniques of genetic engineering say they have succeeded in developing vaccines to protect mice against herpes and rabies against hepatitis. The researchers are confident that comparable vaccines will be developed for human beings as well.

And they are hopeful that the research will lead to production of the first successful vaccine against genital infections with herpes virus.

Although a vaccine already exists against hepatitis B virus, it is too expensive for use in many developing countries where the virus

makes liver disease a serious public health problem. An estimated 200 million people are affected worldwide.

If the modified vaccinia-type virus produced by the new research can be used against hepatitis, it would presumably be inexpensive, perhaps as little as 35 cents a dose, as opposed to the current price of \$100. Moreover, health workers throughout the world have had much experience in administering vaccinia virus, which was used as a vaccine against smallpox and, by 1980, eradicated it worldwide.

It is considered a strong possibility, too, that new vaccines will result in protection for humans not

only against hepatitis but also against several other diseases.

At a news conference Tuesday, Dr. David Axelrod, New York state commissioner of health, described the research as "a major innovation, a major finding, which we believe will have public health impact and will allow us to deal in a very innovative fashion with a variety of different diseases."

Leaders of the research in New York are Dr. Enzo Paoletti and Dr. Dennis P. Francis, senior research scientists at the Center for Laboratories and Research of the State Health Department in Albany.

The innovation was in using the techniques of genetic engineering

to modify the famous vaccinia virus, so that it would offer humans and animals protection against such foreign invaders as herpes and hepatitis B viruses. A live vaccinia virus was first used against smallpox by Dr. Edward Jenner almost 200 years ago. It was the first effective vaccine, and serves as the origin of the word vaccination itself.

The scientists at the Center for Laboratories and Research modified the vaccinia virus genetically so that it carried foreign genes. In cases discussed Tuesday, these were genes for key parts of herpes simplex virus type 1, hepatitis B virus and influenza virus.

In principle, almost any desired

gene could be transplanted into vaccinia by the same technique. The scientists Tuesday speculated that the method might also be used to develop vaccines to prevent such diseases as malaria and other parasitic diseases that are major unsolved world health problems.

Because vaccinia virus is large, as viruses go, Dr. Paoletti said there would probably be room to insert as many as six to 10 foreign genes within the same vaccinia virus. Conceivably such multiple insertions could change vaccinia viruses into a form that could be used as a vaccine to protect simultaneously against several different diseases.

Research with modified vaccinia viruses for vaccine development is also in progress at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, a unit of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

Dr. Geoffrey L. Smith of the institute said his group presented data at a recent scientific meeting at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, New York, showing that an experimental vaccine also produced from vaccinia virus protected chimpanzees against infection with hepatitis B virus. The immune defenses of humans and chimpanzees are closely similar. Because of that, a vaccine's ability to protect chimpanzees is strong evidence that the same vaccine would protect humans as well.

Dr. Smith, along with Dr. Michael Mackett and Dr. Bernard Moss, both of the National Institutes of Health, reported earlier in the scientific journal Nature the

successful production of antibodies in animals given the vaccine. Producing antibodies that protect against a virus is the main purpose of giving a vaccine, but to prove that a vaccine is effective, it must be shown that the antibodies actually do protect against the disease that is the vaccine's target.

Vaccines produced in this way cannot cause the diseases themselves, because only parts of the foreign genes are incorporated.

Dr. Moss, the leader of the group, is currently at the World Health Organization in Geneva, describing the research.

Dr. Paoletti and his colleagues said they injected 40 mice with the vaccinia virus modified to carry a herpes simplex gene and protected them all against injections of herpes simplex virus type 1 that ordinarily would have killed them. Herpes simplex type 1 causes infections of the upper part of the human body, including so-called "cold sores" around the mouth.

A related herpes virus, called type 2, is the cause of genital herpes infections.

On Tuesday, Dr. Paoletti said there is some immune cross-reaction between the two herpes viruses, so that a vaccine against one would also offer some protection against the other.

Furthermore, the research team in Albany is working to incorporate a herpes type 2 gene in vaccinia virus to produce an experimental vaccine directed specifically against that virus, and that is now regarded as a relatively straightforward task.

Man Posing as Actor's Son Arrested After Winning Entry to N.Y. Homes

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A 19-year-old Buffalo man has been arrested and accused of posing as the son of the actor Sidney Poitier to gain access to the homes of prominent New Yorkers.

The arrest came after the suspect, David Hampton, arranged a meeting with Osborn Elliott, dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and one of his unwitting hosts, the police said. Mr. Elliott notified the Police Department's special fraud squad.

[Police said Wednesday that Mr. Hampton was charged with grand larceny, The Associated Press reported.]

The hunt for an impostor intensified Tuesday after it was publicly revealed that a young man, contending he was the son of Mr. Poitier and a college friend of Mr. Elliott's daughter, had stayed overnight at the Elliott home and had been given money and clothes to wear.

The youth said he had been mugged and needed a place to stay until his father arrived in New York the next day.

At least one other prominent person, John J. Iselin, president of WNET television, has told the police that he was victimized by a man fitting Mr. Hampton's description.

Kilroy Gets Into NASA With Computer Graffiti

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Computer enthusiasts who got into the electronic mail of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration left cartoon images and "Kilroy was here" messages and played pranks on employees, a NASA official says.

The official said Monday that the intruders had destroyed some information but that the agency's electronic mail service, which is provided by a company in Virginia, was not significantly disrupted.

An official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation urged a subcommittee of the House Committee on Science and Technology on Monday to create a law that would prohibit unauthorized entry into a computer.

Because there is no such law, the federal authorities trying to combat computer abuse are treating the cases as wire fraud, the use of telephone lines without paying.

Louis Lushina, a NASA official with responsibility for the electronic mail service, Telemail, said that NASA first noticed the intrusions in mid-July and that they continued into September.

In addition to reading unclassified NASA messages, Mr. Lushina said, the intruders were able to destroy messages and create personal passwords.

Mr. Lushina said the agency did not know how many times the system had been entered or how many messages had been destroyed.

The FBI said last week that it was investigating several youths in connection with intrusions in Tele-

mail. Some of the youths said they had heard that large quantities of NASA information had been destroyed and that the NASA section of Telemail had been shut down at least once.

Mr. Lushina said that some of the 1,000 NASA employees who were authorized to use Telemail had been inconvenienced but the system had never been halted.

He said the intrusions had not interrupted "the way we do business in any way, shape or form."

One intruder, Mr. Lushina said, signed the "Mad Bomber" to messages he sent to NASA employees but "there were no threats or anything like that."

"One of the gimmicks they used," he said, "was to send you an insulting message signed by me and immediately send an equally insulting reply. You know, the old schoolboy trick where you hit two guys in a dark room and run."

Mr. Lushina said Telemail made backup tapes of messages to obtain copies of deleted material. Some NASA employees simply repeated lost messages after an interval had passed without a reply, he said.

Mr. Lushina said NASA, intending to make the Telemail system easy to use, had told employees to use their first initials and last names as the first half of a personal entry code. Initially, the second half of the code for all employees was the letter A and employees were told to replace the single letter with a combination of letters or numbers or a mix of both.

"Some people got lazy and just left it at A," he said.

Pentagon Moves Analyst Who Exposed Overruns

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon analyst who last year exposed huge cost overruns in the military budget has been reassigned to study other issues and has not been allowed access to budget information.

The disclosure occurred Tuesday as members of the House Budget Committee were assembled to hear the analyst, Franklin C. Spinney, explain whether the billion-dollar distortions he had uncovered in past budgets were likely to continue.

But Mr. Spinney's boss, David S.C. Chu, who was appointed by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, told the chairman of the Budget Committee, James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, and others that Mr. Spinney was no longer assigned to budget analysis.

Mr. Chu, director of program analysis and evaluation in the Pentagon, said he had no quarrel with Mr. Spinney's historical data but that Mr. Spinney did not understand changes Mr. Weinberger had instituted to correct the problem.

"The concerns I have are with the techniques employed and with the ability of a single individual to understand the implications of what's happening," Mr. Chu said.

Mr. Spinney is an analyst in my office," he continued. "If you're offering him a position on your staff, Mr. Jones, I will not stand in your way."

Committee members reacted angrily to what one called the "muzzling" of Mr. Spinney, who spent a decade as a little-known Pentagon bureaucrat and then appeared on the cover of Time magazine in March after presenting his analysis on Capitol Hill.

"This is just simply an outrage," Representative Thomas J. Downey, Democrat of New York, said.

"This is a classic example of why they can't save money," Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan, said

testimony from Mr. Spinney was essential because the Pentagon planned to seek a major increase in its fiscal 1985 budget. The Defense Department's preliminary budget request is for \$321 billion, a 22-percent increase above the \$264 billion authorized this year.

Mr. Spinney's study showed that Pentagon budgets consistently predict that fighter jets, warships and other equipment will become cheaper when produced in bulk but that they almost always become more expensive.

Representative Jones said he would again ask Mr. Weinberger to allow Mr. Spinney to update his analysis.

Albert Willink, Dutch Painter, Dies; Oils Depicted Amsterdam Buildings

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — Albert Carel Willink, 83, a Dutch painter known for his somber cityscapes and portraits, died Wednesday at his home, relatives said. The cause of his death was not disclosed.

Some critics praised Mr. Willink and others said he was coldly academic. He shunned all critics, saying, "I make my paintings only for myself. I just paint."

His oils depicted many of Amsterdam's neo-Gothic buildings, often called "Willink Houses" in the Netherlands. But he included a background that clearly was not taken from life — a mountain range, for instance, in a country with no mountains. Similarly, he put mountains behind London's Tate Gallery.

"It's not London, it's not Holland, it's everywhere," he said in 1980. "I think it's a good combination, a dream of everything being together."

Mr. Willink was married four times, and his wives were often models for him. He said his fourth marriage, in 1977, to Sylvia Quil,



Albert Carel Willink

then 36, brought him a new serenity. "I became content with the simple things in life: a cigar, a cup of coffee and a walk with Sylvia. I'm just happy knowing I don't have to spend the rest of my life in an old room filled with old men."

Renewed Violence Reported in Sind; Accounts Conflict

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A gun battle Wednesday between security forces and villagers in Sind province appeared to have been the worst in the region in 15 days.

Opposition sources said that at least five persons were killed and 60 to 70 wounded in the clash in Lakhat, a village in central Sind. But a government statement said one civilian was killed and eight persons, including four security personnel, were injured.

The government statement said the gunfight broke out when a group of armed people in the village opened fire on law-enforcement officers. It said the security forces attempted to subdue the group using tear gas, then opened fire, killing one civilian and injuring four others.

But the opposition sources blamed security forces for starting the clash.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The McFarlane Option

It is long past the time when anyone could specify, accurately or usefully, exactly what the president's national security adviser is supposed to do. The holders of the position have variously acted as coordinator, advocate and agent of policy, and it is probably just as well that presidents see fit to redefine the role each time around. What counts is that a president have, close by, someone without departmental responsibilities or interests, capable of serving his needs as he sees them. Ronald Reagan's new — third — national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, appears to fill that bill.

In William Clark, President Reagan had as his security adviser a candidate who reinforced his inclination to build a position of strength but who was not notably skilled in helping him deal from it. With Mr. Clark's support, Mr. Reagan moved deep into a rearmament program and deep into Central America and the Middle East. But neither in arms control nor in regional diplomacy has the Reagan administration yet managed to secure a payoff. On the contrary, things are difficult everywhere.

In Mr. McFarlane, formerly Mr. Clark's deputy, the president now has a security adviser with a technician's background, whose

promise is to apply expertise and steadiness to this condition of uncertainty. More analyst than conceptualizer, he is in the self-effacing, conservative bureaucratic mold of two other former military men who held the post, Brent Scowcroft and the early Alexander Haig.

It says something that the State Department welcomed his promotion and that the Pentagon and CIA suggested indirectly that he might be too much George Shultz's man. As for Mr. McFarlane, he insists he will be a fair-minded coordinator of policy. He arrives on the eve of the fourth year of an administration that is in considerable trouble.

From his party's conservative core (much disappointed of late by his personnel choices) and surely from his own heart, Mr. Reagan was under substantial pressure to name his United Nations ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick. Broadly, his choice lay between a forceful advocate of his administration's more controversial policy lines and a figure representing the administration's on-and-off tendency to try to hush the sharp edges, foreign and domestic. The president's decision tells you a great deal about his plans for the rest of this term.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Call it wisdom or political opportunism, the choice of Robert McFarlane to be national security adviser confirms a welcome trend.

By all accounts, the former Marine Corps officer is a sensible and experienced manager of foreign policy choices. He has learned, under Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft, how to run a White House crisis staff and also a government-wide policy study. He has seen how to balance the desires of presidents against contradictory impulses in the Pentagon, the State Department, the CIA and Congress. He understands weaponry and arms control. He has witnessed the turmoil in the Middle East, and he is not afraid to talk to either the Russians or the press.

How pathetic that his elevation from deputy security adviser should have kicked up such a squall on Mr. Reagan's right flank.

Those who wanted Jeane Kirkpatrick were not just glorifying her less relevant experience. They were asking the president to deny his own. They wanted to pull him back from complexity, which is to say, from reality — to discourage his growing interest in arms control and block his access to professionals who understand that America's security requires more than barking back at Moscow.

But Mr. Reagan has turned that right-wing corner. The elastic George Shultz is secretary of state. That villain of the old Reagan crusade, Henry Kissinger, is masterminding Central America. The neglected talents of Brent Scowcroft have been tapped for weapons planning and arms control. By resisting the clamor against Mr. McFarlane, the president again chose competence over ideology.

After four changes in three years at the top of his diplomatic team, there is not much time for Mr. Reagan to make a mark in the world. Mr. McFarlane will not lack for crises that

need attention, starting with the exposed machines in Lebanon and Iran's threats to choke off the Gulf. The bankruptcy of major Latin countries threatens upheavals far graver than the eruptions in Central America. Incipient trade wars among the industrial countries have become too important to be left to economists.

All these problems, however, will be magnified tenfold if the Reagan administration does not finally establish solid communication with the Soviet leaders: looking toward arms control, to be sure, but also to cool the tension that distracts both powers in costly ways.

Some say that Mr. Reagan's only foreign policy ambition was to rebuild America's war machine, a project he now thinks is well launched; if so, he has confused big spending with sound planning and has exaggerated what even an effective buildup can contribute to national security. But the worst feature of the arms buildup was a corollary decision to defer real negotiation with the Soviet Union until Congress voted the increased funds. By the time Mr. Reagan decided this year to repair the relationship, the South Korean airliner affair threw up a new obstacle.

His failure has not only delayed arms control. It threatens to let technology race beyond control, notably in outer space. Meanwhile, Soviet and American energies are being wasted in pointless political and missile competitions in Europe. And the superpowers have had no chance even to try to ease each other's way out of Third World jams in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola or Lebanon. Mr. McFarlane seems to have the skill and temperament to prepare the president for a sober approach to the Russians at last. But advice has its limits. Recognizing such an approach as wise and opportune is the president's job.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

— Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo).

Do Hankering for the Ranch

No sooner does a person reach the pinnacle of power than the longings set in to return to private life. He has seen the elephant, he has experienced the exhilaration of driving in the fast lane, he finds it cold at the top and would like a little private peace and quiet.

We've seen it again with William Clark. President Reagan's national security adviser, who was said to be "wearing a little." He wanted to return to the ranch. Instead, Mr. Reagan gave him the ranch, appointing him secretary of the interior.

Mr. Reagan himself pines for the ranch, we are told, and as soon as he is out the door of the White House he leaps for the nearest horse. ... Don't believe them.

Do William Clark, Michael Deaver, Edwin Meese or Ronald Reagan long for the ranch? Not as much as they long for another four years at the peak, where they may enjoy the intoxicating scent of power.

— The Rutland (Vermont) Daily Herald.

Lebanon: A 'Victory' That Solved Nothing

By George W. Ball

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The Soviet Union has stationed 7,000 troops and advisers with Syrian forces, some within 50 miles of U.S. Marines, to operate and guard advanced Soviet planes and missiles. If the fragile cease-fire collapses, as seems likely, in another round of American bombing and shelling of Syrian-supported Lebanese forces, Soviet personnel might be killed, producing a U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

Now comes the news that Moscow is further increasing the Syrian buildup by sending in SS-21s — mobile surface-to-surface missiles with a 75-mile range. Although the White House is properly disturbed by this escalation, it is not clear why President Reagan is, in his words, "wondering about" a development that has long been predictable.

When Israel used advanced American weapons and equipment — in violation of American law and the terms on which they were supplied — to destroy Soviet-supplied SAM sites and planes protecting Syrian positions in the Bekaa valley, Moscow was bound to respond forcefully.

The Israelis, and even some Americans, celebrated that "famous victory" with glee, but those with a knowledge of history were dismayed. They knew the Israelis had committed — and the United States let them commit — a reckless blunder. Experience has shown again and again that no nation can embarrass a great power without inviting an ugly response.

By demonstrating that America's most advanced weapons were dramatically superior to relatively obsolete Soviet equipment, the Israelis compelled the Kremlin to act drastically to save face. So it replaced the destroyed planes and SAM sites with advanced equipment: MIG-23 and MIG-25 fighter planes, up-to-date M-72 tanks, SA-5 anti-aircraft missiles

— and now SS-21s, which can easily reach Israeli population centers. That equipment necessarily brought in Soviet military personnel. Moscow is unwilling to let poorly trained Syrian pilots fly its finest aircraft against experienced Israeli airmen. Besides, it is far more cautious than Washington. Averse to letting other countries misuse its best weapons for purposes that may contravene its policies, it has never sent highly advanced equipment outside the Warsaw Pact boundaries except in the hands of its own personnel.

Thus, deployment of SS-21s, following a familiar pattern, adds one more element to the lamentable aftermath of Israel's adventure in Lebanon. Not only did it affect the Middle Eastern power balance by strengthening Moscow's hold over the Syrians and bringing in Soviet personnel, it has also drawn in American forces hazarding close to the Russians.

While prior American administrations had considered Lebanon a dangerous trap and refused to expose U.S. forces to its factional infighting, Mr. Reagan reversed that policy when he deployed marines to halt Israel's bombardment of civilian areas of West Beirut and to facilitate the expulsion of PLO leaders, demanded by the Israelis. To be sure, he withdrew them after a brief period, but a precedent had been established; and, after the murder of President-elect Bashir Gemayel, and Israel's failure to protect Palestinian civilians from the camp massacres, he sent them back to remain indefinitely.

I doubt that the marines will take much comfort from the thought that the Israelis, who got the United States into this mess, have gone south for the winter. With a relentless singleness of purpose, Israel's leaders have never lost sight of their long-term objective — to impose what they

hope will be permanent hegemony on the southern third of Lebanon, an area that includes the waters of the Litani River, which they have long planned to divert to replenish their own depleting aquifers.

So while Mr. Reagan "wonders about" the Lebanese predicament, I hope he will ponder the lessons of this tragic year. In particular, he might take a tip from Moscow and stop supplying another nation with advanced weapons without effective measures to ensure that they are not used in violation of U.S. restrictions and in total disregard of U.S. interests and objectives. But that is more a pious hope than a prediction.

Israel, it is reported, is expected to ask for Pershing missiles to counter the SS-21s. What would that do? It would provide the means for a sneak attack to destroy those Soviet-manned weapons as Israel destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor — a splendid scenario for World War III.

However, regardless it may seem, do not count on either the White House or Congress to refuse an insistent Israeli demand. Never expect sanity this close to a presidential election.

The writer was undersecretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



I've been on vacation. Whatever happened to Central America?

El Salvador And Death: Still There

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — "The Reagan administration complains about the death squads in El Salvador, but its policy is for military victory, with negotiations only as window dressing, and that doesn't give any chance to human rights. It just encourages the far right."

"And the policy isn't working. The 'military progress' is fading away. So there will be more escalation and more American involvement."

The leader of the Salvadoran political opposition, Guillermo Ungo, was talking over breakfast in a New York hotel room. He was on a trip to the United States, looking for understanding in what would have to be called a bleak climate. Perhaps really he wanted to remind North Americans that El Salvador is still there.

"President Reagan has been clear enough," Mr. Ungo said. "He is not going to lose his El Salvador. So U.S. intervention is going to increase. They have four to five thousand soldiers on Honduran soil now. They want to accustom the American people to soldiers down there."

Mr. Ungo, a social democrat, heads the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the political group allied with the guerrilla coalition that is fighting against the Salvadoran government. He worked inside the system for years, but the right-wing forces that have dominated the country by murders and coups forced him out.

In 1972 he ran for vice president on a ticket headed by José Napoleón Duarte. They won easily, but the army denied them office and expelled them. After a coup by young officers in 1979 the two men returned as part of an interim regime, but Mr. Ungo quit when reforms that had been promised were blocked. Soon afterward he got death threats, his family's printing business was bombed and he fled. When the remaining opposition leaders in the country were gunned down, he became president of the political front.

The Reagan administration's position is that Mr. Ungo and his movement should join in the elections that the Salvadoran government plans to hold next year. I asked him why they had rejected that idea.

"It is possible to have free elections," he asked. "With all the might of the Americans it has not been possible to punish the killers of the four American churchwomen, or of the two American advisers. What about the killers of the archbishop? Or the thousands of other victims?"

"We suggested meeting the representatives of the government in a safe place, an embassy or the Apostolic Delegation. But the government said no because they are frightened of what would happen to them."

"How are we going to participate in elections if nobody is willing to talk — just to talk — because then he might be killed? Just to talk about talks is a death sentence! This is so obvious in El Salvador that we're amazed it's not understood in the U.S. It's a bloody joke."

Death squads lately have abducted the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry's third-ranking official and five university professors, and murdered 15 labor union members. Human rights groups estimate that 36,000 citizens have been murdered or kidnapped in the last four years. Washington's protests have been ineffectual.

The extreme rightist who heads the constituent assembly, Roberto d'Aubuisson, recently labeled a union leader with close ties to the AFL-CIO a guerrilla sympathizer. When the U.S. ambassador complained, Mr. d'Aubuisson repeated his sneer.

"The unions are under threat," Mr. Ungo said. "The 'reformist' government is becoming more rightist all the time. And it is going to go on that way as long as the United States shows that it does not really believe in political negotiation."

The formula pushed by Mr. Ungo's group and the guerrillas is power-sharing: a broad-based government, including the opposition, and then elections. I asked him how that would stop the death squads.

"When they know that they are part of the structure of power," he said, "that they have immunity, they'll go on doing it. But if they know they will be punished, it will change. It's not going to be heaven, but it's not hell either."

Mr. Ungo, who is U.S.-educated, said he never felt at odds with Americans until Reagan. "The Reagan people say that they are reasonable. Mr. Ungo might be, his Marxist colleagues would overwhelm him if they won."

He says all the leftist forces have concluded that military victory is not the answer, that they must get along with the United States.

My sense after meeting him is that there can be no solution in El Salvador until the United States enters into a genuine political dialogue with Mr. Ungo and what he represents.

The New York Times.

DIEGO GARCES-GRIMALDO, Pully, Switzerland.

John L. Hedges, author of a letter published on this page yesterday, is counsel for the U.S. Information Agency in Washington.

Israel: A Growing Military Role in Government

By Yoran Peri

NEW YORK — The new Israeli government faces a severe economic crisis and a stalemate in Lebanon, but there is another issue that may in the long run emerge as one of the country's most intractable challenges — the growing conflict between the military and the political establishment.

The rising tension between the two became clearly apparent in recent negotiations over the pullout from the Chuf Mountains. President Reagan asked Israel on Sept. 1 to postpone its withdrawal. The answer, as delivered by Defense Minister Moshe Arens to Secretary of State George Shultz, was, "Sorry, my generals have informed me that our withdrawal cannot be delayed. The wheels are already in motion."

In reality, the generals' reluctance to wait had less to do with the military facts on the ground than with their wish, based largely on political motives, to withdraw from the Chuf as soon as possible. Thus, the same military lobby that had pressured the government to invade Lebanon on June 8, 1982, now imposed its will for an immediate pullout.

The military's interference in the political process is not new. Yet even knowledgeable observers of the Israeli political system under-

estimate the army's importance. They have been impressed that, despite its involvement in virtually continuous wars, Israel has not become a garrison state. They have concluded that Israel's vital democracy is rooted in strong civilian control of the military.

The assumption is not borne out by the facts. Far from being controlled by the government, Israel's army enjoys a de facto partnership with the civilian politicians. What is the evidence for this partnership?

First, Israel is the only Western democracy in which the army is a crucial avenue into top political jobs. In the 35 years since Israel was founded, one prime minister, two deputy prime ministers, two foreign ministers, two defense ministers and many other key ministers came to their posts directly from the military. Nearly 20 of the some 140 local political parties that will compete in the municipal elections scheduled for Oct. 25 are headed by former officers.

Second, the political means available for controlling the military are extremely weak. Responsibility for military matters is not clearly divided among the prime minister, the

defense minister and the cabinet. The Knesset has only a marginal say in decisions about defense policy, and the military budget, nominally set by the Knesset, is in reality determined by the military.

Third, the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza has given the military new authority and scope for action. Soldiers administer the daily lives of more than 1.5 million inhabitants, and are thus necessarily involved in political decisions.

The military's political role has been concealed for many years by generals and politicians alike. Military censorship, the army's almost sacred position in Israeli society and the myth that the armed forces are apolitical — all this helped to hide the truth until a series of crises began to crack the wall of secrecy.

During the war in Lebanon it was revealed that military actions were being initiated without prior government approval. (Ariel Sharon, then defense minister, also transgressed his political responsibilities, acting as his own chief of staff, thus further blurring civilian-military boundaries; high-ranking officers fiercely questioned his conduct and demanded his resignation.) The

temon between political and military leaders has continued unabated since the war, as cabinet members have tried to achieve some control over the increasingly headstrong military establishment.

Officers who took part in the war are increasingly critical of the politicians. Among other complaints, they claim they were not able to drive the Syrians out of Lebanon during the war because political directives contradicted military logic.

In the past, despite the army's strength and the weakness of civilian control, the military traditionally yielded to political leaders. But with the departure of Menachem Begin, the founding fathers' influence comes to an end and an important means of political control of the military may well disappear. Increasingly, Israelis expect and fear not only growing tension between military and political leaders but also growth in the military's power over political decisions.

The writer, political adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in 1974 and 1977, teaches political science at Tel Aviv University. Author of "Between Battles and Ballots: Israeli Military in Politics," he contributed this article to The New York Times.

Reagan Is Steering His Foreign Policy Centerward

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — When President Reagan introduced Robert McFarlane as his assistant for national security affairs in the White House, he spoke about the importance of "experience" and also about the need for a strong American and an effective bipartisan foreign policy.

Mr. Reagan's first appointment as national security adviser, Richard Allen, was a man of long experience and strong, honest anti-communist convictions. His second, William Clark, had little experience but strong loyalty to the president. Neither was primarily concerned about "need for an effective bipartisan foreign policy."

Both failed, for different reasons. Mr. Reagan almost wept at their departures as he did when Secretary of the Interior James Watt finally had the good judgment to quit while he was behind. Mr. Reagan gave them the usual letter of sad farewell, but he did not bar the door.

He was probably right. To get backing for his foreign policy, he needed bipartisan support. What he did not need, or so it seems, was a national security adviser like Jeane Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, who is a symbol to the anti-communist right wing of the Republican Party.

It is clear that Mr. Reagan is taking a different tack as the 1984 election approaches. He is moving away from the extreme right toward the center, where elections are usually won.

Even under provocation from the Soviet Union, he is cooling his anti-communist rhetoric, agreeing with the allies to try at the Geneva talks to find a compromise on the control of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and appointing moderates like Mr. McFarlane — thus risking the hostility of the right-wing Republicans who helped put him in office.

The president chose the easy way, and he may very well have been right to choose Mr. McFarlane. But he may have been wrong. Mrs. Kirkpatrick has ideas, and sometimes will not even take "yes" for an answer, but she is the most impressive woman to appear around here in a long time, and even if you disagree with her you have to be careful.

Meanwhile, there is always another question. If the president, as he says, really wants "an effective bipartisan foreign policy," shouldn't he submit

his nomination of Mr. McFarlane to the Senate for confirmation?

This is an old chestnut in Washington. Henry Kissinger, who has held the job and also been secretary of state, says no. On balance, he thinks the national security adviser should be the president's man, not subject to confirmation by the Senate and not subject to call by Congress to explain what advice he is giving the president.

But Zbigniew Brzezinski, who succeeded Mr. Kissinger in the post, thinks that "consideration should again be given to making the nomination of the assistant for national security affairs subject to senatorial confirmation."

In his book, "Power and Principle," he explains why: "As the United States moves into the 21st century, with its global involvement, so intense and so central to our national survival, the nerve center for national security is bound to be increasingly the White House."

The separate departments and agencies of the federal government, he argues, all are involved in foreign policy — Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, the CIA — and no one will submit to the authority of the other, but only to the White House. Therefore, as the world has changed, the government structure must adapt to deal with the realities. And these, he concludes, cannot be handled except in the White House.

Nevertheless, Mr. Brzezinski concedes that if the White House is to be the engine of foreign policy, and the national security adviser the primary source of facts and advice to the president, then the adviser, when he is appointed by the president, should be subject to confirmation by the Senate and should not hide behind executive privilege but be required to answer the questions of the House and the Senate when called.

It should be possible, with a little common sense, to avoid a conflict between the White House and Congress about Mr. McFarlane and his new job. He is probably better qualified to fill it than many of his predecessors, and would welcome any questions the Senate could throw at him. It's not a big deal.

The men appointed as national security advisers in America have been as good an outfit as any advisers in any other country in the world. The main question is whether they will have the experience to win the trust of Congress and the country.

That was Mr. Clark's problem. But Mr. McFarlane, while not widely known, has been around longer than almost anybody else in the Reagan administration, and if given a chance he will undoubtedly make his way.

The New York Times.

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The New York Times.

Other Opinion

A Worrying Security Problem

From Japan to Norway, each of Russia's neighbors has been handled roughly enough by Russia to bear a grudge. The invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 stretched even the most charitable view of Soviet security to snapping point. Russia's claim that it had to occupy tiny Afghanistan to preserve stability on its southern border comes close to arguing, as a czarist foreign minister once did, that the only safe border is one Russia is on both sides of.

Nobody expects Russia's leaders to neglect their country's security. They are entitled to be wary of an outside world that for the most part does not share their ideological values. But neither of those things makes the Soviet Union unique. The Russians, like most other people, feel rather defensive. But, unlike most other people, they greatly exaggerate the need for that feeling. So, chip on shoulder, they have let defensiveness become twisted into patterns of behavior that look very much like aggressiveness. Their insecurity problem has become other people's security problem.

— The Economist (London).

Europe's Trade With Japan

The resolution by the foreign ministerial council of the European Community declaring that the Japanese market was still not sufficiently open was tough, but the EC did postpone taking further action against this country. We believe the EC showed this flexibility because it appreciates the steps taken so far by Japan to open its market and the promise to quicken the pace of tariff reductions.

Most certainly Japan should open its market

FROM OUR OCT. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Naval Disasters Sink a Minister
PARIS — M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, has resigned his office after a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the French naval disasters, and particularly the blowing up of the Iena. The feature of the debate was the intervention of M. Delcassé, who was president of the commission of investigation into the Iena catastrophe. M. Delcassé severely attacked the Ministry of Marine, declaring that the blowing up of the Iena and all the other disasters which have occurred in the French Navy during the past few years were due to the fact that the Ministry would pay no attention to the frequent warnings given by the technical men immediately concerned.

1933: Watching the Balearic Islands
MADRID — "El Sol," in a front-page editorial on the dangerous political situation in Europe, observes that "military experts from many European countries have for some time been frequenting the Balearic Islands." More importance should be attached to this, and to the invasion of foreign capital in Spain's Mediterranean islands, says the paper. The republic took cognizance of the strategic position of the Balearics and began the dredging of the port of Mahon, Minorca, and the strengthening of fortifications there. Also, the recent turn of events in Europe has caused discussion of the proposed tunnel beneath the Strait of Gibraltar connecting Europe with Africa.

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Beijing Struggles for Purity in Dress As Western Fashions Make Inroads

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The new dress code of the Beijing municipality is a barometer of today's ideological climate, in which there have been many warnings that decadent bourgeois tastes and values are infiltrating China under the country's open-door economic policy.

Young municipal employees were told recently to avoid "bizarre dress" or be turned away from the office.

Men must cut their hair and shave off sideburns and mustaches, and women may not have hair longer than shoulder-length or wear heavy makeup or earrings or other "unhealthy ornaments."

"We must preserve our habits of simplicity and better struggle," Beijing Daily explained in publishing the new regulations, which took effect this month.

Chinese are no longer confined to the baggy jackets and trousers that passed for fashion under Mao. Last spring, Hao Jinxin, a member of the party Secretariat, said that people should not be afraid to dress better. Miss Hao even managed a good word for the *qipao*, the traditional tight-fitting women's dress with the slit up the side.

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and the party chief, Hu Yaobang, have appeared in Western suits and ties at official functions. But most officials, including China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, stick to the familiar high-collared tunic popularized by Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic.

This summer, many young women blossomed in bright print dresses, and some young men wore pastel T-shirts like one from Shanghai that proclaimed its owner a "vigorous, graceful sportsman." But fashion is very much seasonal in China. This fall the Chinese are reverting to monotonous blue and olive-drab work clothes padded out with layers of long underwear.

When it was warmer, some young people took to fashion with a zest that disconcerted their elders. Last May, 700,000 visitors jammed a monthlong exhibition of Western-style clothing made in China and bought nearly a million garments.

Better clothing has become available because China is making modern apparel for export. When the United States imposed a limit on textile imports from China after the two sides had failed to agree on a new pact, clothes intended for the United States began spilling out onto the sidewalks of Beijing.

Plaid flannel shirts with an American label and \$11 price tag were being sold for the equivalent of \$2 apiece. The supply has dried up since a new textile agreement was reached.

Bolder Western styles, including blue jeans, are smuggled up from Hong Kong by way of Canton and sold by black-market peddlers. A pair of sunglasses with a foreign label still passed on one lens is the most prestigious accessory.

Conservative Chinese feel that the trend is going too far. "Go down to Wangfujing," said,

an older man, speaking of a major shopping street in Beijing. "You'll see young girls walking around in suggestive clothes trying to catch the attention of the boys. And the boys go to the barber shop and have their hair curled so you can't tell them from the girls."

The scene looked tame by Western standards. But the authorities, sensing a distinction between bourgeois unisex and proletarian unisex, are trying to draw the line.

The Xidan Department Store reported a few weeks ago that it had required more than 70 of its young salesmen to shear off "strange" hair styles and more than 20 saleswomen to give up their earrings, eyebrow pencil and lipstick.

Beijing Daily quoted store officials as saying that such "unhealthy beauty" was not only distasteful but also "enticed certain customers with unhealthy thoughts to tease the employees and distract them from working well."

The interest in fashion seems largely confined to urban young people who already have a job or are waiting for one. University students tend to dress down in the familiar baggy blue, though some women at Beijing University have cut their pigtails and treated themselves to home permanents.

The university look is based on conformity, not rebellion. With less than 4 percent of Chinese youth able to get a higher education, those who make it bow to the proverb that "the gun shoots the bird that sticks its neck out."



A salesman wrapping up a garment during an exhibition of Western-style clothing in Beijing. Nearly a million pieces of clothing were sold at the monthlong exhibition in May.

Back to Paris With Saint Laurent Saying Yes to a 'More Feminine, More Sensual' Woman

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With the showing of Yves Saint Laurent's collection Wednesday, the Paris fashion season drew near closing, and the chips were quickly falling into place. No Japanese influence here, no drooping hemlines, no drawstrings and no folklore, except for a light African theme.

Many designers have been hiding women under black shrouds.

PARIS FASHION

but Saint Laurent did exactly the opposite. With him, it's yes to legs, arms, waists and breasts. Yes, in fact, to a new and tender woman whom he sees as "more feminine, more sensual," as he said after the show.

She certainly was all that and then some with ruffled chiffon-trimmed busts — covered up with equally filmy ruffled chiffon shawls, which made the models look as if they were wrapped in cotton candy.

As time goes on, a Saint Laurent collection increasingly becomes an exercise in style, a permanent updating of his old classics, and this did not deter his adoring fans, many of whom turned up in identical leopard-print blouses from his last couture collection.

There were at least six of them, including Paloma Picasso, Anita Smaga of Geneva, and Mrs. Irving Matthews, from Frost Bros. of Texas.

Catherine Deneuve, who sat next to Picasso, also wore leopard print, but hers was only a scarf. The Saint Laurent fans all raved after the show.

"One may already own four coats dresses," said the decorator André Putman, "yet one is sure to buy four more."

This collection was also so pure and clean it cleared up the air, which had become fogged up with all kinds of tricks and gimmicks.

Bernie Ozer, fashion director of Associated Merchandising Corp., said: "After a lot of the garbage we've seen this week, this was like coming home to Paris."

Even his chemises, which Saint Laurent developed with a brilliant hand, were soft and seductive. Introduced in his last couture collection in July, the chemise has been copied all over Paris, but only Saint Laurent really knows how to make it work. For him, it's not just another boring sack-dress.

He has a way of diversifying it through a constant change of proportions, different sleeves and surprising color combinations. He also always softens it with long chiffon



Saint Laurent — No folklore, but an African mood.

scarves floating about the neck. The prettiest was a short, sleeveless black linen, with a strongly belted waist, and a skirt that often split way up the thigh.

As usual, Saint Laurent's favorite fabric was jersey, followed by poplin and linen. Black and white was a sure-fire combination, although he also introduced some brilliant concoctions such as purple and mustard, and pink with brown.

The V-neck, back-buttoned chemises, often worn over short leather skirts, were filled in at the neck with wide bands made of mother-of-pearl or huge wooden beads, a primitive note that was picked up later in his African-inspired clothes.

Even when his woman was flirtatiously feminine, Saint Laurent always knew just how far he could go, with an instinct that makes him the most Parisian of all designers.

Bare arms were a new direction, and the sleeveless black turtleneck

T-shirts over flared skirts were a young and fresh addition. "It's been a long time we haven't had them," said somebody from the house, adding that they were not exactly easy to sell. "Women will have to pick up calisthenics," she added.

Other establishment designers who showed this week included Hanae Mori, a Japanese designer who is more and more making her mark on Paris fashion.

Her collection, as usual, was a blend of Japanese and Parisian, with both themes impeccably rendered. Her opening included a string of sailors, in fresh navy and white with a light scatter of gold stars. This look was repeated on both suits and dresses, with oversize white collars and ruffled white gloves.

Emmanuel Ungaro had a young and peppy collection, with a frivolous ending of short and kicky tutu dresses.

Givenchy had beautifully shaped dresses for day and night, and a new after-five look with easy pleated dress dropped nearly to the ankle. Other Givenchy triumphs included short and strapless cocktail dresses.

As for Jacqueline de Ribes, a socialite who has joined the working corps, she showed her second collection Tuesday night at the private club Cercle Interallée on the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, using a runway framed by banks of flowers and a geometric logo — all strongly reminiscent of Saint Laurent's premises.

So were a lot of the clothes, which should not surprise anybody since he's been a favorite designer of hers for a long time. But many of her clothes, especially the one-shoulder crêpe evening dresses, were beautiful and aristocratically de Ribes.

Her first collection is said to be selling quite well in America. Saks Fifth Avenue based a big promotion on her, she is currently on the cover of Town and Country, and many buyers raved about the exquisiteness of her clothes.

So did her mother, Paule de Beaumont, who added, however, that she was not buying any of it "because I don't dress in America."

Upper Volta Shuts Nightclubs

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta (Reuters) — Upper Volta's new leftist leader, Captain Thomas Sankara, has ordered the country's nightclubs closed and replaced by ballrooms with dancing to "revolutionary music" rather than to "bourgeois laments on women and money themes."

Rangoon Blast Puts Neutral Burma in Unwelcome Spotlight

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

RANGOON, Burma — The bomb explosion that killed four South Korean cabinet ministers and 17 other persons here Oct. 9 had a major effect on the neutralist and isolationist Burmese, according to foreign diplomats here.

"Besides confirming their innate distrust of all foreigners, the incident was a deep affront to the Burmese tradition of strict neutrality," a Western diplomat said, alluding to the conflict between South Korea and North Korea, both of which maintain embassies in Rangoon.

This is the first time that Burma has been involved in an international incident with ideological connotations since the country settled a long-standing border problem with China in a 1960 treaty, the diplomat said.

As a result of the bombing, the Burmese are "entangled in the kind of international situation they try hard to avoid," the diplomat said.

Although a founder of the group espousing nonalignment, Burma withdrew from the organization when the group issued a communiqué after a 1979 meeting in Havana, Cuba that was deemed to lean too heavily toward the Moscow line in East-West disagreements.

"Burmese carry neutralism to almost absurd extremes," said another Westerner. He added: "You can't get them to take a position on anything."

"The naturally warm and friendly Burmese have a great sense of humor — some like to call themselves the Irish of Asia — and have cordial relationships with foreigners on the individual plane, but officially all foreigners are kept at

arm's length," said a Westerner who has lived in Rangoon for several years.

Only the Indians and Chinese are really "hated" in Burma, he said, because their historical role in Burma is seen as that of money lenders and landlords.

If investigation of the Oct. 9 bombing establishes that North Koreans were behind the plot — a charge made by South Korea and denied by North Korea — Burma may have to depart, however painful the step may be, from the scrupulous neutrality that moved Rangoon to remain silent on last month's downing of a South Korean airliner by a Soviet fighter plane.

The Burmese have already been offended in the bombing aftermath by South Korean demands, granted with apparent reluctance, that Seoul be allowed to assign its own investigators to work with the Bur-

mese authorities investigating the crime. The South Korean security agents are described in the Burmese news outlets, owned by the government, as "special envoys."

South Korea has already requested the closing of the North Korean Embassy in Rangoon if North Korean involvement in the bombing is established.

Philippine Union Plans Mass Protests

United Press International

MANILA — Leaders of a militant labor organization announced plans Wednesday for a series of mass protests in support of a demand for a 50-percent raise for about 500,000 factory workers.

The announcement by the Manila-based May 1 Movement could signal the start of participation by organized labor in continuing

protests against the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Mr. Marcos, 66, has remained secluded amid growing speculation he is ill. Palace sources said the president had no engagements for the rest of the week.

Major unions have stayed away from anti-Marcos protests since the Aug. 21 slaying of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

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SCIENCE

Search for Male Contraceptives Lags

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

ALTHOUGH science's understanding of male reproductive physiology has leaped in the last decade, the research has not produced effective, easy-to-use contraceptives for men. Only one method, the century-old condom, is both as effective and safe as some of the contraceptives available to women.

The outlook for male contraceptives is not much brighter. A report just issued by the Alan Guttmacher Institute outlined 11 new birth-control techniques "on the horizon"; only two were for men. Even those — gossypol, a cottonseed oil derivative that interferes with sperm production, and synthetic forms of the brain hormone LHRH, which turns off testicular function — have at least eight years of experimentation and testing before they are commercially viable, assuming their serious side effects can be circumvented. The World Health Organization has said it might be as many 20 years before a new male contraceptive is marketable.

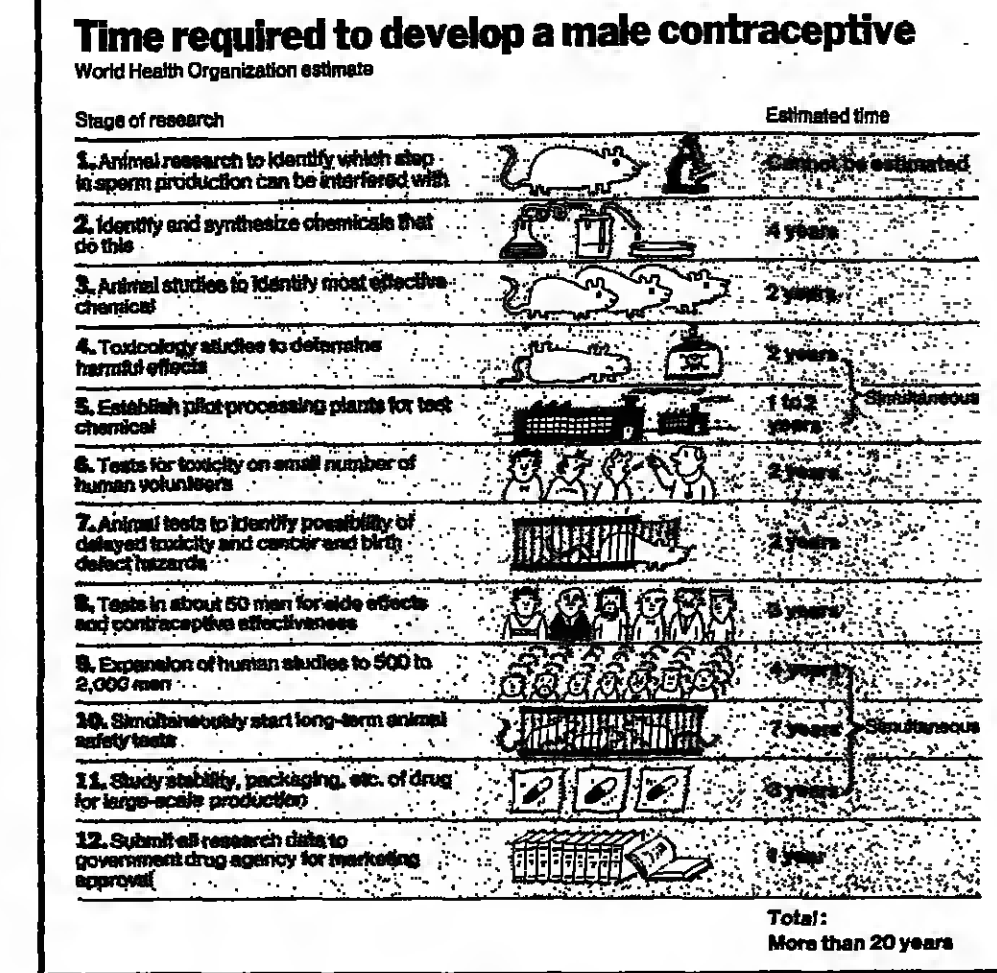
That leaves men with very few alternatives: withdrawal, a technique that held down population growth in France and other European countries until about 1960; the condom; and vasectomy. Women can choose from among 11 contraceptives.

Many feminists believe male chauvinism led to this inequality. Many experts agree it has been a major factor, though not the only one. Women themselves bear some responsibility, Margaret Sanger and other leaders of the American birth-control movement in the early 1900s wanted to give women control of their own fertility; they ignored male contraception.

Through the years, advocates of birth control have continued to emphasize female contraception. Moreover, men perform the bulk of contraceptive research and some people believe that male researchers feel more comfortable tampering with a woman's physiology than with their own.

Dr. Wayne Bardin, director of biomedical research at the Population Council in New York, says medicine has reinforced the focus on female contraception. There has long been an established medical specialty in obstetrics and gynecology, but no comparable specialty devoted to the male reproductive system. Urologists, whose province it could be, concentrate on genitourinary abnormalities. The few who specialize in reproductive problems are concerned with male infertility.

Behind the sexual politics and



proclivities of the medical profession, however, basic biology remains the greatest barrier to developing male contraceptives.

A woman produces only one fertile egg a month. A man produces perhaps 30 million sperm a day, any one of which can impregnate an egg. In plain terms, it is simpler to disrupt production of one egg than millions of sperm, particularly since a drug that reduces sperm production 90 percent might still leave a man fertile. It may also be safer for the fetus. A woman is born with a lifetime supply of eggs. But a man's sperm form daily and can be genetically damaged during that formative process by, say, sperm-blocking chemicals.

The organ that produces sperm also makes the male sex hormone testosterone, which is responsible for libido, potency and secondary sex characteristics, such as a deeper voice. Medical experts have found that shutting down sperm production also shuts down testosterone, resulting in impotence and loss of libido. (Experimental contraceptives have their own side effects, including shrinking of the testes, breast enlargement and increases

in blood cholesterol.) By contrast, ovarian function does not have to be wholly suppressed to prevent ovulation. And since a woman's libido is not a function of ovarian hormones, but of testosterone produced in the adrenal glands, side effects are more easily avoided.

The process of conception can be disrupted at various points: the release of the egg, the migration of sperm to the egg, fertilization, the implantation of the fertilized egg in the uterine wall. Male fertility can be interrupted only at the site of sperm production, maturation or release, and even these sites may prove unworkable. Since it takes sperm about three months to develop to the point of release, a drug that suppresses the production process would not become fully effective for three to six months. A return to fertility would be similarly delayed.

Whereas synthetic hormones that control female fertility are effective orally, those that stop sperm production are inactivated in the digestive tract. According to Dr. Gabriel Bialy, director of contraceptive development at the National Institute of Child Health and

Human Development, research and development in male contraceptives has thus centered on drugs that can be implanted under the skin, administered through injection or, perhaps, inhaled.

The institute is spending about twice as much on developing contraceptives for women as for men. The Population Council has allocated its money in a similar fashion. Dr. S. Bruce Schechter of the Population Research Center in New York says the major drug companies are researching male contraception, but admits the focus is on women.

This is because none of the male methods are far along," Dr. Bardin says. "Nothing we've tried has made it to the final phase of clinical testing."

■ Cervical Cap Called Safe

The cervical cap, classified by the U.S. federal government as experimental, is a safe birth-control device that can be as effective as a diaphragm, according to a preliminary research report involving 950 women, the Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

The Need for Heretics in Science Ranks

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

THE award of a Nobel Prize last week to Dr. Barbara McClintock for biological work once regarded as heretical spotlighted not only a gifted researcher but also the tension underlying all scientific progress, between researchers who uphold the status quo and those who rebel against it.

Dr. McClintock, a gentle heretic for most of her 81 years, reported 30 years ago that genes, the tiny beads of genetic information in each cell, can "jump," like pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another. At the time her peers greeted the idea with scorn. Last week, however, the Nobel committee hailed it as the product of "great ingenuity and intellectual stringency," a discovery that has helped explain the great genetic variability found in nature.

Despite Dr. McClintock, some scientists argue that today's "big science," codified in textbooks and cozy with government, has become too conservative for its own good. The proof may be in the recent growth of an organized scientific counterrevolution. Scientists and skilled amateurs worldwide are founding societies and publishing journals that explore the unorthodox in subjects ranging from nuclear physics to psychology.

Science and Technology, for example, a journal published in Perth, Australia, takes a distinctly theoretical approach to the forefront, but in a professional fashion typical of the new heretics. Three of 14 authors in its first issue hold university appointments; the rest list addresses at private residences or research laboratories.

"We do not expect that a large number of the ideas presented here will find general acceptance," Dr. William M. Honig wrote in his inaugural editorial. But exposure of heretical ideas, he insisted, tests "our accepted ways of thinking about science."

Officials at the International Society of Cryptozoology in Tucson, Arizona, where scholars devote their attention to creatures that are lost or legendary, say their work has already caught the establishment's eye. Hundreds of scientists subscribe to the society's journal, whose articles, such as a recent report about a man-like creature in China, have prompted serious debate. Dr. Marcello Truzzi, a sociologist at Eastern Michigan University and director of the independent Center for Scientific Anomalies Research commented: "Oddities are very often the driving force for change in the sciences."

The status quo and its institutions help to winnow through the trivial and bogus. "Journals are bombarded with contributions offering fundamental discoveries in physics, chemistry, biology or medicine, most of which are non-sensical," the philosopher Michael Polanyi wrote in "Knowing and Being." "Science cannot survive unless it can keep out such contributions and safeguard the basic soundness of its publications."

But conservatism can go too far. Many U.S. scientists fear that peer review panels that mete out billions of federal research dollars each year tend to shun the unorthodox. Dr. Thomas Gold, the Cornell University astronomer who discovered the physical nature of pulsing radio stars, or pulsars, said he has observed peer review groups moving "nearer and nearer the center of gravity of opinions in a field."

The heretic's path today is littered with potholes unknown to rebels of the past. There is the sheer cost of experiments. Particle physicists, for instance, recently proposed building an atom-smasher up to 120 miles in circumference at a cost of \$2 billion to \$4 billion. A young physicist with a wild idea has little chance of working with such an expensive tool, particularly when there are only a handful of these machines and hundreds of researchers clamoring to use them.

Then, too, many scientific fields have an mature body of theory long proved correct. "There is something about a mature field that makes it hard to be right when you are taking large risks," said Dr. Gerald Holton, a science historian at Harvard and president of the History of Science Society.

Revolutionaries must come up through the ranks, first mastering the jargon and methods of their respective fields, then jockeying for research support. "I've seen situations where somebody has a good unconventional idea, but they encounter enormous problems if they work outside the normal framework," said Dr. Kenneth G. Wilson, a Cornell physicist and Nobel laureate. "It's really hard to go far unless you have mastered the routine."

So the loyal opposition has taken root outside the framework, where its membership and professionalism are swelling. Among the more diligent is William R. Corliss, a physicist who worked as a science writer for the federal government and now directs The Sourcebook Project in Glen Arm, Maryland. For more than a decade, Mr. Corliss has searched out and cataloged the inexplicable. His volumes, which should number 25 when the

project is completed, have attracted more than the curious. For instance, thermonuclear fusion experts, who confine atoms at high temperatures in a quest for a source of nearly limitless energy, have looked for inspiration to the phenomenon of ball lightning, which Mr. Corliss' books document in detail.

"It's intriguing stuff that serves a useful purpose," said Stephen Jay Gould, the Harvard paleontologist and science commentator. "I'm glad these other guys are out there."

CURRENTS

TV Beams May Help Curb Acid Rain

PITTSBURGH (UPI)—The U.S. Energy Department has sponsored a \$6.2-million test project to find out if television beams can help to clean up acid rain, which is formed when sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are released into the atmosphere from the combustion of coal.

"The trick is to reduce the amount of these two chemicals going up the stack," Robert Ottmann, a department spokesman, said. "There are a lot of ways to do this, but the commercially available technology is expensive and consumers are burdened with the cost."

He said the new process, in which electron beams—called E-Beams—excite the gases in boilers, creates a chemical reaction forming solid particles of ammonia salts that can be removed and used as fertilizer.

Keeping Pets Said to Benefit Health

LONDON (AP)—People who keep pets are both physically and mentally healthier than people without pets, according to a Cambridge University animal behaviorist, James Serpell.

Mr. Serpell writes in *New Scientist* magazine that owners who talk to and stroke their pets are also lowering their blood pressure and easing nervous tension and depression.

The benefits of pet owning are underestimated and misunderstood, the researcher said. Britain has 5.7 million pet dogs, 5.2 million cats and several million parakeets, canaries, rabbits and other animals.

Sharks' Fins Used in Cancer Research

BOSTON (NYT)—An extract derived from shark-fin cartilage contains a substance that inhibits the growth of new blood vessels that lead into cancerous tumors, according to a Boston research team quoted in the *Journal Science*.

Previous studies using cartilage from calves' shoulders demonstrated the same sort of inhibitory action on tumors, but while cartilage represents less than 0.6 percent of calves' body weight, the cartilaginous fin and vertebrae of a shark compose about 6 percent of its total body weight. The shark cartilage extract also needs less refinement and is far more potent.

In the study, an extract made from the fins of basking sharks was tested on tumors implanted in the eyes of white rabbits. A control group that received an inactive extract showed the growth of a network of blood vessels originating from the cornea. The vascular network did not appear in the experimental group. The inhibitor, as yet chemically unclassified, does not appear to act directly on the tumor itself; in both groups, the tumor enlarged slightly.

Satellites Monitor Humpback Whale

NEWPORT, Oregon (AP)—A computerized radio transmitter attached to a free-ranging humpback whale off Newfoundland was tracked by polar satellites, enabling scientists to observe the whale's behavior without interfering with it.

When it surfaced to breathe, the whale sent signals detailing the water temperature, the length of time since the last dive and information needed to derive the whale's location. The polar-orbiting satellites were near enough to receive transmissions only about 10 percent of the day.

The satellite is no longer receiving signals from the whale, which was tagged in July, and Bruce Mate of Oregon State University, who led the research team, said he believed the transmitter had fallen off. Ultimately, however, he hopes contact may be maintained for periods of more than six months.

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France	F.F. 900	450	230
Germany	D.M. 400	200	110
Great Britain	£ 72	36	20
Greece	Dr. 10,800	5,400	2,900
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Italy	Lire 195,000	97,500	53,700
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 6,600	3,300	1,815
Netherlands	Fl. 450	225	124
Norway	N.Kr. 1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc. 10,000	5,000	2,750
Spain	Ptas. 16,250	8,125	4,480
Sweden	S.Kr. 1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S.Fr. 356	178	98
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	S	280	140
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia	S	390	195

Key Money Rates

United States

1 US dollar = 6.56 francs

1 US dollar = 1.936 marks

1 US dollar = 1.636 British pounds

1 US dollar = 1.936 Swiss francs

1 US dollar = 1.936 Japanese yen

1 US dollar = 1.936 Australian dollars

1 US dollar = 1.936 New Zealand dollars

1 US dollar = 1.936 Canadian dollars

1 US dollar = 1.936 Mexican pesos

1 US dollar = 1.936 Hong Kong dollars

1 US dollar = 1.936 Singapore dollars

1 US dollar = 1.936 Thai baht

1 US dollar = 1.936 Indonesian rupiah

1 US dollar = 1.936 Philippine pesos

1 US dollar = 1.936 South Korean won

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1983

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WALL STREET WATCH

By VARTANIG E. VARTAN

Long-Term Treasury Bonds Viewed As Superior Investment to Equities

NEW YORK — While many money managers fret over the rotation of group favorites in the stock market, Paul Trevor sticks resolutely to his opinion that long-term Treasury bonds are a superior investment to equities. His basic belief is that the risk-reward ratio favors government bonds.

Mr. Trevor, 61, is chairman of Trevor Stewart Burton & Jacobson Inc., which manages \$150 million in assets, mainly for pension funds, endowment funds and similar institutional clients. The firm holds to the central thesis that "the economy will grow at a moderate rate over the next year and perhaps longer and that a resumption of the inflationary trends seen in the last 15 years is unlikely."

Mr. Trevor's firm states that "whether or not we have renewed inflation is fundamentally a political decision." It goes on to observe: "Next year is, of course, a presidential election year, and it would seem that the Republicans would not want to see renewed inflation or even expectations of renewed inflation at election time, because if that happened they would have accomplished nothing during their four years of office except create a deep recession."

Prospects for a moderate growth rate for the economy suggest to Mr. Trevor that the trend of interest rates — and long-term rates in particular — continues to be down. "The rise in interest rates we saw this summer, in our view, should be regarded as a correction in a long-term downward," he said.

Yields for long-term Treasuries rose as high as 15 1/2 percent in 1981 before reversing course. By July 1982 yields plunged to 10 1/2 percent as bond prices staged a stunning recovery. After rising to nearly 12 percent in August 1983, yields on Treasury bonds with a maturity of 25 to 30 years are currently at around 11 1/2 percent.

Treasuries Preferred

All of which leads Mr. Trevor to say that "the outlook is very favorable for investing in bonds." He prefers long-term Treasuries to triple-A corporate bonds, partly because the yield spread between the two instruments is so small. Treasury bonds also offer great liquidity, present no credit risk and are not callable.

"If interest rates decline to 9 1/2 percent in one year's time, Treasury bonds would show a total return, consisting of income plus price appreciation, of about 30 percent," the investment manager noted. "On the other hand, if interest rates increased to 13 1/2 percent, which we do not expect, the total return over one year would be about minus 3 percent." The line of thinking leads him to describe the risk-reward ratio in Treasury bonds as "very favorable."

Such a thesis flies in the face of numerous forecasts on rate prospects that are far less optimistic. Henry Kaufman, chief economist for Salomon Brothers, has forecast that yields on long-term government bonds could climb to between 12 percent and 13 percent within a year.

Much of the case for a rising pattern of yields rests on the "crowding-out" theory that anticipates credit demands of the private sector bumping head-on into governmental borrowing needs. But Mr. Trevor's view is that a moderate-paced economic recovery will prevent any crowding-out effect.

Favorable Characteristics

Elsewhere, Barton M. Biggs, chief investment strategist for Morgan Stanley & Co., recently told clients: "Bonds have very favorable risk-reward characteristics with total returns of 30 percent over one year and 60 to 70 percent over two to three years, if interest rates decline as we expect."

At Mr. Trevor's firm a typical account last year was generally 100 percent invested in bonds, almost exclusively in long-term Treasuries. Now a typical portfolio consists of 20 percent in stocks and 80 percent in money-market instruments, with the remainder in Treasury bonds.

The firm favors stocks with a potential for total return matching that of bonds. These include General Foods, Carnation, CPC International, Philip Morris, Procter & Gamble, Eli Lilly, American Home Products and Allied Stores. These companies are strong in marketing and they tend to be processors, rather than producers, of materials. And they offer an attractive "earnings yield," or the reciprocal of their price-earnings ratio.

Between 1975 and 1982, in the first eight years of its existence, Mr. Trevor's firm produced a total annual return of 18.9 percent for a typical client portfolio. This compared with a yearly total return of 15 percent for Standard & Poor's 500-stock index.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 19, excluding bank service charges									
	\$	£	DM	FF.	1.L.	Sw.	K.S.	S.F.	D.R.
American Express	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of America	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Montreal	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of New York	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Paris	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Rome	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Spain	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Sweden	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Switzerland	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Tokyo	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of West Germany	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Zurich	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
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Bank of Luxembourg	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of France	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Italy	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Greece	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Portugal	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Ireland	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Australia	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of New Zealand	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of South Africa	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Argentina	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Brazil	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Chile	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Colombia	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Costa Rica	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Cuba	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Ecuador	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of El Salvador	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Guatemala	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Honduras	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Mexico	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Nicaragua	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Panama	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Paraguay	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Peru	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of Uruguay	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
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Bank of the Antarctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Atlantic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Indian Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Pacific Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Arctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Antarctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Atlantic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Indian Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Pacific Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Arctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Antarctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Atlantic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Indian Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Pacific Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Arctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Antarctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Atlantic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Indian Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Pacific Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Arctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Antarctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Atlantic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Indian Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Pacific Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Arctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Antarctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Atlantic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Indian Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Pacific Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Arctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Antarctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Atlantic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Indian Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Pacific Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Arctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Antarctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Atlantic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Indian Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Pacific Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Arctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Antarctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Atlantic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Indian Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Pacific Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Arctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Antarctic Ocean	2.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bank of the Atlantic Ocean	2.2								

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
ATT	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
IBM	150 1/4	150 1/4	150 1/4	0	
GE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
AMR	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Boeing	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Merck	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Johnson & Johnson	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
McDonald's	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Wendy's	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Wendy's	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

Wednesday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m. 107,796,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 97,868,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 147,686,520

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	142	142
Declined	481	470
Unchanged	184	177
Volume	809	805
High	9	10
Low	51	10
Time up	1:07:15	
Time down	5:28:28	

Standard & Poors Index			
	10/16	10/20	Change
Industrial	194.14	194.39	+0.25
Comp.	187.29	187.17	-0.12
Price	73.29	73.84	+0.55
Value	18.29	17.88	-0.41
Composite	162.54	164.43	+1.89

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Wendy's	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
McDonald's	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Boeing	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Merck	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Johnson & Johnson	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

12 Month		High/Low		Div. Yld. PE		Siz. Totals		High/Low	
A									
174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15	14	49
174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15	14	49
174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15	14	49
174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15	14	49
174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15	14	49
174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15	14	49
174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15	14	49
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174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15	14	49
174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15	14	49
174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15	14	49
174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15	14	49
174	77	AAR	44	3.0	29	26	15		

		12 Month		High Low		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 Hrs.
Buy	Sell	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 Hrs.	
+ve	-ve	47%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	51%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	59%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
+ve	-ve	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
+ve	-ve	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	
+ve	-ve	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	
+ve	-ve	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	
+ve	-ve	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
+ve	-ve	21%	2								

Standard & Poors Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

AMEX Stock Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
ATT	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
IBM	150 1/4	150 1/4	150 1/4	0	
GE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
AMR	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Boeing	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
ATT	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
IBM	150 1/4	150 1/4	150 1/4	0	
GE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
AMR	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Boeing	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	High	Low				
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177				
Declined	Unchanged	Volume	High	Low					
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177				
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177				
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177				
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177				
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177				
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177				
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107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177				
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177				
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177				
107									

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Wendy's	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
McDonald's	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Boeing	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Merck	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Johnson & Johnson	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2	24	29%	14	Barrett	32	4.2
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107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177
Sell	Buy	Vol.	High	Low	Close
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177
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107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177
107	177	85	1,000,000	107	177
107	177	85	1,000,00		

Standard & Poors Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	


Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

AMEX Stock Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
ATT	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
IBM	150 1/4	150 1/4	150 1/4	0	
GE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
AMR	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Boeing	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Indus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Trans	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
Comp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	
NYSE	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Pöhl Sees 2.5% GNP Growth for '84, Says Corporate Investment Is Crucial

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Expectations of 2.5-percent growth in West Germany's real gross national product in 1984 are not unrealistic, according to Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl.

In remarks prepared for delivery Wednesday night, Mr. Pöhl said fourth-quarter GNP this year probably will be about 2.5 percent above the year-earlier level. He said corporate investment is the key to the nation's economic recovery. In the first half of 1983, investment in plant and equipment rose 4.5 percent above the level of a year earlier.

Lower interest rates will help promote recovery, Mr. Pöhl added, but he gave no hint of any near-term cut in the Bundesbank's rates. He was optimistic about chances for a rise in exports, and said he expects West Germany to participate in the 4.5-percent rise in world trade predicted by the International Monetary Fund for next year.

EC Sees Growth, but High Joblessness

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community predicted Wednesday a 1.5-percent increase in economic growth in the 10 member countries next year, but said unemployment probably would rise to record levels.

In its annual forecast, the EC Commission was cautiously optimistic about the economic upturn in Europe, but warned that "progress should not be exaggeratedly optimistic. It remains slow and fragile in all respects." The commission said the best improvement would be in Britain and West Germany.

It also expressed concern about the impact of high U.S. interest rates on European economic performance, and it predicted a drop in consumer prices. Unemployment is expected to rise from an average of 10.4 percent this year to 10.9 percent in 1984. The gross national product will expand 1.5 percent, compared to 0.5 percent this year, and exports will grow by 3.4 percent, the survey predicted.

EC Probes Alleged Spanish Dumping

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community Commission began an investigation Wednesday into charges that Spanish ceramic tile makers have unfairly undercut the prices of their EC counterparts. If the commission can show that EC producers have been hurt by the dumping, the EC may restrict imports of Spanish tiles.

EC producers have charged that sales of Spanish-made tiles in the 10-nation community nearly doubled between 1979 and 1982, to more than 9 million square meters. In the first half of 1983, they said sales totaled 5.7 million square meters, according to EC producers. They said the Spanish tile makers' share of the EC market was now about 6 percent.

As a result, employment in the EC tile-making sector has dropped by 10,000, or 11 percent, since 1980, and sales have declined by 7 percent, the EC producers said.

Bank of Japan Is Said to Plan Rate Cut

TOKYO (Reuters) — The Kyodo News Agency said Wednesday that the Bank of Japan would announce plans Friday to cut its 5.5-percent official discount rate by half a point on Saturday. The agency gave no details for its report.

Bank officials were not immediately available for comment. Earlier Wednesday, the bank's governor, Haruo Mackawa, said he had not decided whether to cut the rate.

Inland Steel to Sell Unit to Dutch Firm

NEW YORK (NYT) — Inland Steel Co. has negotiated a letter of intent to sell a subsidiary, Inland Steel Container Co., to Royal Packaging Industries Van Leer of the Netherlands. Inland would not disclose the price, but said it expected the sale to be completed by the end of the year.

Inland, based in Chicago, said Tuesday that it was selling the container company because it wanted to concentrate its resources "in areas more closely aligned to basic steelmaking." The container company, which has five plants and 925 employees, makes pails and drums. While the parent company lost money in 1982, the container company earned \$1.8 million.

Honeywell, NEC Sign Computer Pact

MINNEAPOLIS (Reuters) — Honeywell Inc. has entered an agreement in principle with NEC Corp. covering patents, copyrights and technical cooperation, Honeywell said Wednesday. The accord would grant Honeywell distribution and manufacturing rights for NEC's large-scale computer products.

The company said the agreement includes Honeywell's plan to integrate the NEC S-1000 large-scale central computer with its GCOS-8 operating system software to meet performance requirements that are higher than those served by Honeywell's DPS-8 system.

Seizure of Clarendon Assets Upheld

NEW YORK (NYT) — A U.S. district judge has ruled that the Internal Revenue Service "acted reasonably" in seizing the assets of Clarendon Ltd., a spinoff of Marc Rich's domestic commodity concern.

However, in his ruling Tuesday, the judge, Richard Owen, reserved the right to determine whether \$90.4 million was a reasonable tax assessment against the company after Clarendon presents testimony Thursday.

Bell's Rivals Freed From Regulation

(Continued from Page 7)

Wednesday were part of a long-running proceeding that first resulted in substantial deregulation in 1980. That was when the FCC decided to "streamline" its regulation of AT&T's competitors by reducing the amount of notice they had to provide before making rate changes.

In 1982, the commission continued the process by totally exempting from regulation the so-called terrestrial resale carriers — companies that lease long-distance lines from AT&T, MCI or other companies and then resell service to the public.

On Wednesday, the agency said it had decided it should treat the provision of long-distance voice, data, video, telex and satellite circuits as a "single interstate, interexchange telecommunications market." Within that market, the commission asserted, only AT&T can be classified as a "dominant carrier" — able to set its rates at anti-competitive levels because of its position in the market.

Since there is now sufficient competition among all the other "nondominant" companies to allow customers to shop around for service, strict regulation of them is unnecessary, the FCC concluded.

U.S. Personal Income Climbed 0.9%, Consumer Outlays Rose Last Month

WASHINGTON — Personal incomes in the United States rose 0.9 percent in September, the second strongest monthly gain since the economic recovery began nearly a year ago, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday.

At the same time, consumers stepped up their purchases by 1.5 percent, a jump only slightly smaller than the 1.7-percent increases of April and May that helped get the U.S. recovery moving forward in earnest.

The department also reported that housing starts fell 13.4 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,652,000 units, the lowest level since April. The rate for August was also revised downward from 1,935,000 to 1,909,000.

A drop in new housing starts had been expected as increases in mortgage interest rates during the summer cut into home sales. Housing permits also declined 9 percent last month, to an annual rate of 1,504,000 units, suggesting that the level of starts will fall further in coming months.

The strong September gains in personal income and purchases followed a much weaker August report. That month personal income went up only a seasonally adjusted 0.3 percent while spending had dropped by 0.2 percent.

Robert Ortner, the department's chief economist, called the September income growth "good and solid."

U.S. Banks Push Prime-Based Loans

(Continued from Page 7)

Lyndon B. Johnson's "jawbanging" of U.S. banks to hold the then politically sensitive prime rate from rising as fast and as high as bankers said was necessary — reducing, if not entirely eliminating, the profits of banks lending at prime.

In addition, foreign institutions fear that in the event of a financial crisis, they could never be certain that they would always have access to the New York money market to fund at a profit commitments based on the prime rate.

Also, foreign institutions may be obliged to book loans to Brazil, Argentina or other developing countries at their home office to qualify for tax benefits from bilateral tax agreements.

But the prime rate does have appeal. Lenders can earn a bigger profit using prime than Libor, a pure market rate set in relation to other short-term interest rates that can vary from minute to minute.

Banks theoretically fund their participations at the London interbank bid rate, an eighth of a point below the offered rate. But major banks can expect to attract deposits at 1/8- to 1/4-point below the bid rate — minuscule compared to the spread of 195 basis points that U.S. banks have between their cost of funds and prime.

This higher inherent profit for banks using prime as the base rate in syndicated loans is reflected in the margin that borrowers pay. Brazil, to use a current example, is offering lenders 1 1/2 points over the prime rate or 2 points over Libor to reschedule \$5 billion of overdue debt and provide \$6.5 billion in new money.

Borrowers have resisted tying their loan rates to prime. But to attract an ever-wider group of participants — particularly the regional U.S. banks — for over-larger sums of money, borrowers starting in 1980 acquiesced in offering lenders that option.

Typically, they would allow no more than 50 to 60 percent of a loan to be tied to prime. But with the eruption of the international debt crisis in August 1982, the focus of borrowers shifted from the cost of money to availability, at whatever price.

And ever since, U.S. banks have been soliciting their foreign colleagues to opt for the prime pricing by offering prime-Libor swaps that effectively transform a foreign bank's Libor funding into prime-based funding. As a result, both lenders earn bigger profits — at the expense of a higher interest rate charged to the borrower.

This is how it works. The foreign bank agrees to pay its prime-rate interest income to its U.S. counterpart, minus an agreed number of basis points. Currently, bankers report, that would be prime less 70 basis points.

The foreign bank, using the Brazil loan as an example, would keep the 1 1/2-point margin and the 70-

U.S. Tells Toyota Its GM Project Is in Danger

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. agency has warned Toyota Motor Co. that its plan for a joint venture with General Motors Corp. to build subcompact cars in California is in jeopardy because of the Japanese company's refusal to provide financial data.

The effect of a letter sent Tuesday afternoon to Toyota by the Federal Trade Commission was to give the company "one last chance" to supply information the FTC says it needs to decide whether the venture would violate U.S. antitrust laws, one of the commissioners said.

The two giant car makers, each the largest in its own country, announced plans in February to produce a Toyota-designed subcompact at a GM assembly plant in Fremont, California. The \$300-million venture would be owned 50-50 by each company.

GM's chairman, Roger B. Smith, said in a telephone interview Tuesday that his company was concerned about the money it has been paying "at risk" in the venture as it renovates the closed Fremont plant.

Toyota's delay in submitting data to the FTC has caused speculation that the company may have lost interest in the joint venture and is looking for a way to blame Washington for causing the deal to fall through.

The FTC voted Tuesday, 4 to 0, to have the director of its Bureau of Competition, Timothy Muris, send a warning letter to Toyota. The commission did not make the letter public, but its contents were learned from officials.


The Japanese refusal to provide cost and profit figures to the FTC may also be related to an investigation by the Internal Revenue Service into whether Toyota has been artificially deflating earnings of its U.S. marketing affiliates to avoid income taxes. The IRS is understood to suspect that Toyota has been changing its U.S. distributors' unusually high prices, thus holding down the distributors' profits and taxes.

Efforts have been made in recent weeks to find a way to supply data to the FTC without affecting the tax case. Commission officials say, however, that they must share any information submitted to them with other law enforcement agencies.

Earl Kintner, a former FTC chairman and Toyota's Washington lawyer, said Tuesday night, "We'll have to consult with our client as to what their final decision is."

Under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, the agreement may not be consummated until at least 30 days after the FTC receives all the information it requested.

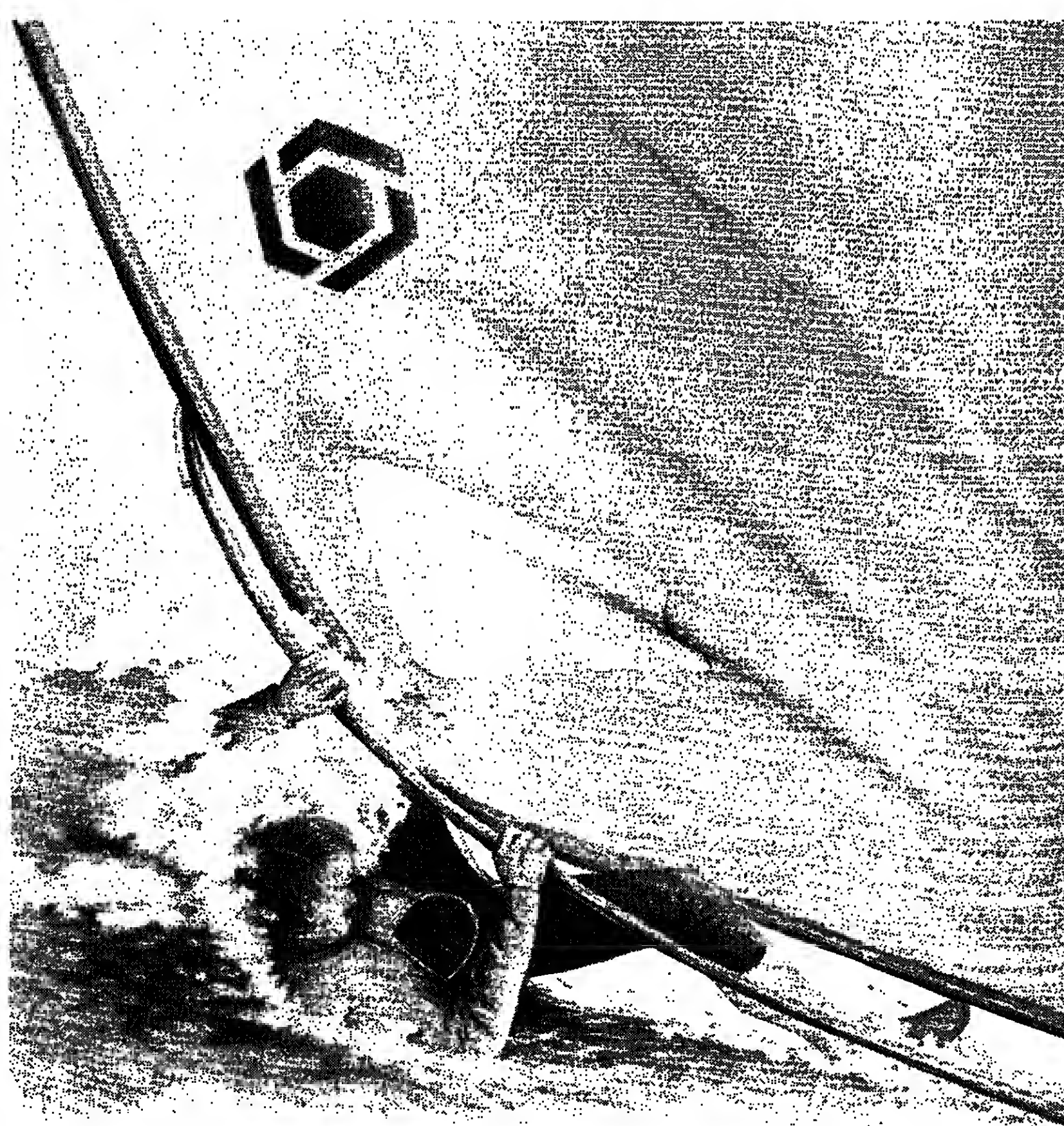
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4 3/4% Subordinated Debentures due August 15, 1987

Exchangeable on and after September 1, 1973

for common stock of

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company

Redemption Date: November 14, 1983

Exchange Right Expires: November 14, 1983

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the 4 3/4% Subordinated Debentures due August 15, 1987 (the "Debentures") of Dart Industries Inc. (the "Company") exchangeable on and after September 1, 1973 for common stock of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company that, pursuant to the provisions of the indenture dated as of August 15, 1972 (the "Indenture") between the Company and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, the Company has elected to redeem all the outstanding Debentures on November 14, 1983 (the "Redemption Date") at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest from August 15, 1983 to the Redemption Date in the amount of \$12.01 for each \$1,000 principal amount. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest, which will aggregate \$1,012.01 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, will be made on or after the Redemption Date upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date at the offices of any of the Paying and Exchange Agents set forth below.

The Debentures will no longer be outstanding after the date fixed for redemption. The redemption price will become due and payable upon each Debenture on the Redemption Date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after the Redemption Date.

ALTERNATIVE TO REDEMPTION

Holders of Debentures have the right on or before the close of business on November 14, 1983, to exchange the Debentures for common stock of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (the "Common Stock").

The Debentures may be exchanged for Common Stock at the rate of 10.10 shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. In order to effect this exchange, a Debenture holder should complete, sign and surrender to any one of the Paying and Exchange Agents either the NOTICE OF ELECTION TO EXCHANGE or the Debentures on a similar notice together with the Debentures to be exchanged. A holder who surrenders Debentures for exchange will receive a certificate for the full number of whole shares to which he is entitled. No fractional shares of Common Stock will be issued upon exchange of any Debentures, but in lieu thereof the Company will pay in United States dollars an amount equal to the market value of such fractional shares computed on the basis of the closing price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the last business day before the date of exchange. If more than one Debenture shall be delivered for exchange at one time by the same holder, the number of full shares which shall be issuable or deliverable upon exchange shall be computed on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so delivered. The exchange will be deemed to have been effected immediately prior to the close of business on the date on which the Paying and Exchange Agents receive such NOTICE OF ELECTION TO EXCHANGE or similar notice and the Debentures surrendered for exchange. Upon exchange of Debentures on payment or adjustment will be made for interest accrued thereon or on account of any cash dividends on the Common Stock delivered upon such exchange. Debentures delivered for exchange must be accompanied by all interest coupons maturing on and after August 15, 1984.

The closing price of the Common Stock on October 6, 1983, as reported in the Composite Tape for New York Stock Exchange-Listed Stocks, was \$90.13 per share. At such price, the holder of \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive upon exchange shares of Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an aggregate value of \$90.16. However, such value is subject to change depending on changes in the market value of the Common Stock.

SO LONG AS THE MARKET PRICE OF THE COMMON STOCK DOES NOT EXCEED \$100.19 PER SHARE, HOLDERS OF DEBENTURES UPON EXCHANGE WILL RECEIVE COMMON STOCK AND CASH IN LIEU OF ANY FRACTIONAL SHARE HAVING AN AGGREGATE MARKET VALUE OF LESS THAN THE CASH WHICH THEY WOULD RECEIVE UPON REDEMPTION.

Delivery of Debentures to any one of the Paying and Exchange Agents after the close of business on November 14, 1983, regardless of instructions in any notice, will result in payment of the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of the Debentures together with accrued interest to November 14, 1983.

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DART INDUSTRIES INC.

Dated: October 13, 1983

France Seen Allowing Sale of Olivetti Stake

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government has tentatively allowed the sale of a 33.2 percent interest held by two nationalized companies in Italy's Olivetti, Europe's largest maker of electronic office equipment, senior French government officials said Wednesday.

The Olivetti shares — of which 24.9 percent are held by Bull, France's computer group, and 8.3 percent by the St. Gobain group — are expected to be purchased by Olivetti and Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, France's state-owned industrial and telecommunications group.

CGE is seeking to buy 10 percent of Olivetti shares for more than 400 million francs (about \$50.6 million at current exchange rates) and the rest of the shares held by the Bull-St. Gobain group would be offered to Olivetti, the officials said. The 33.2 percent interest is the largest in Olivetti.

But the government officials emphasized that the final clearance would depend on CGE and Olivetti successfully completing negotiations aimed at starting several joint ventures, including developing and producing at least 100,000 new-generation electronic typewriters a year at a plant in France.

Another condition might be that none of the shares sold to Olivetti could be bought, in turn, by an outside industrial group that competes with French electronics and telecommunications companies. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Olivetti have been having discussions lately about possible joint ventures. "Private investors would pose no problem," an official said.

"The French companies (Bull and St. Gobain) are sellers and if they can agree on a price with Olivetti, the arrangement should go through, assuming that CGE and Olivetti also come to an agreement," he added, on the condition that he not be identified.

CGE in Paris declined to comment on the report, and a spokesman for Olivetti in Ivrea, Italy, said Wednesday evening that the company was unaware that the French government had decided to allow the sale of the shares held by Bull and St. Gobain.

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Allianz Opens Takeover Bid For Eagle Star

Reuters

LONDON — West Germany's largest insurance group, Allianz Versicherungs AG, launched a takeover bid Wednesday for one of Britain's top 10 insurance companies, Eagle Star.

Allianz said it has already increased its stake in Eagle Star Holdings to 29.99 percent, and was offering 500 pence (£7.50) a share for the remainder. The would value Eagle Star at £692 million.

Allianz said it decided to make a full offer because it wants to be represented on Eagle Star's board.

Market analysts said Allianz has been seeking to extend its business beyond West Germany and that the British insurance market has historically shown good profit margins, though it is not doing so at the moment.

Eagle Star's chairman, Sir Denis Mountain, has vigorously opposed Allianz's attempt to extend its influence over his company.

25 Steel Companies Are Fined by EC

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community's executive commission fined 25 West European manufacturers of cast iron and steel rolls on Wednesday a total of 1.25 million European currency units (\$1.09 million) for anti-competitive practices.

The commission said the companies, which account for about 90 percent of the community market, had systematically consulted each other between 1968 and 1980 before making price quotations in one another's home markets.

U.S., 5 Other Countries Agree on Steel Imports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States has reached marketing agreements with five additional countries covering their imports of specialty steel products, U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock announced Wednesday.

Mr. Brock said the United States concluded agreements with Japan, Canada, Poland, Argentina and Spain. Agreements with Sweden and Austria were announced earlier.

The agreements cover about 66 percent of the specialty steel imported into the United States.

On July 20, Mr. Reagan announced a four-year program of import quotas and tariffs intended to give U.S. producers of specialty steel relief from foreign competition.

In response to a U.S. steel industry complaint that imported specialty steel was unfairly subsidized, Mr. Reagan also imposed tariffs on imported sheet, strip and plate steel. The tariffs would begin at 10 percent and decline to 4 percent over four years.

Official figures were not immediately available, but in Tokyo the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a major economic daily, reported that Japan had agreed to hold down its exports to the United States of bar, rod and alloy tool steel to from 22,000 to 23,000 tons a year. Last year, Japan shipped 244,000 tons of specialty steel to the U.S. market out of the 1.59 million tons it exported worldwide.

Japan Sending Team

A Japanese business leader said Wednesday that his country will dispatch a mission to Europe next month in an effort to encourage more exports of European goods to Japan. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

The mission of top Japanese

businessmen will visit London, Brussels, Paris, Düsseldorf and Stockholm from Nov. 13 to Nov. 25 to offer "practical advice" to European business leaders on how to increase their exports to Japan, said Yoshi Mimura, leader of the mission and president of Mitsubishi Corp.

A similar mission was sent to the United States last month.

(Reuters, AP)

Leutwiler Warns Of Danger to IMF

Reuters

ZURICH — The International Monetary Fund probably would have to turn to public capital markets if the U.S. Congress voted against an increase in the American contribution to the IMF, according to the president of the Bank for International Settlements.

In a speech Tuesday in Göteborg, Sweden, the text of which was made available here, Fritz Leutwiler said that a U.S. rejection of the \$8.4-billion enlargement would place the IMF in an extremely difficult situation.

Any emergency resort to public capital markets would be opposed vehemently by several important IMF member countries, Mr. Leutwiler said.

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70	—	225.325	578.725
80	—	—	329.600

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Japanese Price Index

Reuters

TOKYO — The unadjusted wholesale price index fell 0.5 percent to 100.2 in the first 10 days of October, after having risen 0.2 percent in the preceding 10-day period, the Bank of Japan said Wednesday. The index was down 4 percent from a year earlier.

New Issue
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All of these securities having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

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BOOKS

Veteran Runner Changes Pace for N.Y. Marathon

By Neil Amador
New York Times Service

READING, Pennsylvania — The N.Y. Marathon, on the outskirts of Reading, is an environmental preserve with 134 bird and animal species scattered throughout its 666 acres. Around midmorning or early evening, it is not uncommon to see a deer or a fox on a path. The route is made into a series of running lanes.

Dixon has run for as long as he can remember. Through the years, he has been back home in New Zealand with his older brother, John. On his paper route, he delivered newspapers to the homes of his school friends.

"My grandfather once teased that he had the skinniest sheep in the country, because my brother and I chased them so much," Dixon recalled.

But run a marathon? Never. Dixon maintained throughout much of his career. After 43 sub-4-minute miles, an Olympic bronze medal in the 1,500 meters and enjoyable times from Stockholm to Sydney, who needed the longer training and the gaunt look that went with marathoning?

"What put me off," Dixon said after a leisurely one-hour run here one recent morning, "was the megamileage that some runners were doing. I knew what it was like to get to 100 miles a week, and that scared

the hell out of me — to think that I had to train twice as hard, that I was going to be twice as tired.... What a boring life."

But on Sunday, Dixon, 33, will enter the 14th New York City Marathon, a five-borough, 26.2-mile journey that no foreign male has ever won. It will be Dixon's second marathon — he won in 2 hours 11 minutes 21 seconds at Auckland, New Zealand, on May 31, 1982, but the first that he has seriously planned and trained for over a period of months.

Dixon has been among the world's top 10 every year since 1972, first in track and field events and more recently in road racing, where he has won his last 19 races.

At 6 feet 2 inches and 152 pounds, toughened from training with a bicycle and punching bag in addition to regular two-a-day runs, Dixon weighs only a pound more than he did as a surprising third-place finisher behind Pekka Vasala of Finland and Kenyan Kip Keino at the 1972 Olympics.

But where Vasala, Keino and others have long since retired, Dixon's love for the sport and his ability to run faster for longer stretches have expanded his frontiers. After a fourth-place finish in the 5,000 at the 1976 Olympics (a race he lost in the last lap), he began to look more thoughtfully toward even longer events.

He ran his first marathon primarily on cross-country experience. "That had never been my thing. In track days, it had always been three or four races a week. In road races, one race a weekend. Suddenly, I was looking at a three-month plan toward a race, and I didn't think I'd be able to concentrate for that long. I didn't think I'd be able to discipline myself in training for one event. I thought I'd get sidetracked too much — somebody would call and say, 'Oh, we've got a 10-K race this weekend, it's nice and easy, how about coming over? There's no one coming in for it.'"

"But I had a plan, and I set it in July and I've stayed with it. Now that I'm so close to New York, I'm more confident because I feel that at least I've gone with my plan. Seeing my training coming through, at least I've realized these goals. You get confident from that, and you need that confidence."

No runner brings swifter credentials to the marathon. During the

Dixon's Training Schedule

Sept. 11—2-hour morning run, lots of hills; 1-hour bicycle ride after run.
Sept. 12—Morning forest run, 53 minutes at between 8 and 8:30 mile pace; Afternoon run, jog around bike path, 43 minutes; workout at YMCA with punching bag and stationary bike.
Sept. 13—Morning run, hill circuit, 43 minutes; bicycle ride on same circuit after run; Evening, forest warmup, 30 minutes; 10,000-yard runs at average of 34-38 seconds.
Sept. 14—Morning run on the roads, 1 hour 20 minutes.
Sept. 15—Morning forest run, 55 minutes; Evening run, 40 minutes, plus workout on punching bag, dips and stationary bicycle.
Sept. 16—Morning run, 44 minutes; Evening run, 42 minutes, plus light 20-minute workout on punching bag.
Sept. 17—Morning forest run, 53 minutes; Afternoon track workout, 7-lap warmup in lane 8, 8:40.8 two-mile, 10 minutes rest, 4:06.8 mile, five minutes rest, 1:56.9 half-mile, 2 1/2 minutes rest, 56-second quarter-mile.



The New York Times/Dan Miller



Rod Dixon's Winning Streak

Date	Site	Dist.	Time
Sept. 8	Baton Rouge	10K	29:48
Sept. 9	Reading	10K	30:34
Oct. 31	Los Angeles	10K	28:39
Nov. 13	Auckland	10K	29:42
Nov. 21	Wellington	8K	22:23
Nov. 27	Auckland	12K	34:17
Dec. 4	Christchurch	15K	41:30
Dec. 5	Beverly Hills	10K	28:32

Date	Site	Dist.	Time
Feb. 23	Auckland	10K	29:01
April 9	Auckland	10K	29:29
April 23	Wellington	10K	28:54
May 7	Auckland	10K	29:14
May 15	Bay to Breakers	12K	35:01
May 21	South Bend	10K	29:07
June 5	St. Louis	10K	29:01
June 13	Pepsi Nationals	10K	28:19
Aug. 13	Asbury Park	10K	29:03
Oct. 24	Lynchburg	10K	47:12
Oct. 2	Boston	8K	37:31

10K is equal to 8.2 miles, 10M-10 miles, 8M-8 miles.

What put me off was the megamileage some runners were doing.... What a boring life.

Marino Is Shula's Trump Card

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some coaches refer to stand on ceremony, or at least to a caper. But after the Miami Dolphins stunned the New York Jets, 32-14, Sunday, Don Shula stood on the tile floor of the team's bathroom at Shea stadium as he discussed his future, team and his rookie quarterback, Dan Marino. The three are connected.

On Feb. 28, Shula's contract with the Dolphins will expire. As a result, he has been openly coveted by the Jets, the new owner of the New York Jets, as the coach of that United States football league franchise.

But don't look for Shula to leave the Dolphins, especially now that he has Marino, the quarterback in the team that creates the potential of a coach dreams about. For Shula is listening to Trump, if no other reason than to create a legacy wedge in his negotiations with Joe Robbie, the Dolphin owner. Shula confirmed that Trump's talked of a five-year contract worth \$1 million annually.

But Shula is a pillar of the National Football League establishment, its most respected coach and a strong voice on its competition committee, which determines its playing rules. It's hard to believe that he would leave the NFL for a league that is not yet assured of surviving its second season. If he wants \$1 million a year, he can get it in the NFL.

If the Dolphins were a team in transition, perhaps Shula would be tempted to depart. But judging by Marino's performance Sunday, Shula has found a quarterback for the Dolphins' next decade. Shula smiled. "All these things," he said, "are factors."

In his second start, Marino completed 17 of 30 passes for 225 yards and three touchdowns. In his two starts, he has completed 36 of 59 passes for 547 yards and 6 TDs. In all, he has completed 59 of 98 attempts for 787 yards and 9 TDs.

"What you saw is what he can give us — big play potential," Shula said. "He's got the quick arm that you need, especially against a team with a pass rush like the Jets."

Shula hasn't had a quarterback with that quick an arm since he took over the Baltimore Colts in 1963, with Johnny Unitas at his peak. With the Colts and later with the Dolphins he had Earl Morrall, whose mind was stronger than his arm. Then the Dolphins won two Super Bowls with Bob Griese, smart and sharp with a good but not great arm.

Marino, out of the University of Pittsburgh, was the sixth quarterback taken in the draft's first round, following John Elway (Denver), Tony Eason (New England), Jim Kelly (who signed with Houston of the USFL after having been drafted by Buffalo), Todd Blackledge (Kansas City) and Ken O'Brien of the Jets.

"Elway is a better athlete," Shula said, "but Marino was the best at throwing the drop-back pass. We didn't think he'd still be there when we drafted, but when he was, nobody argued with me about taking him."

Shula has often disagreed with Robbie; occasionally they have not spoken to each other. But on Sunday, Robbie walked in and called out to Shula. "Great win — we needed that."



Dolphin Coach Don Shula and rookie quarterback Marino.

Olympic Rumor Control Unit Planned

By Kenneth Reich
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — With the backing of Olympic security planners, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations announced plans Tuesday to establish an Olympic Rumor Control Unit that would operate 24 hours a day during the 1984 Games.

"The basic mission must be simple," said a statement released by the commission's executive director, Eugene S. Morrell. "The rumor center will counter unfounded information, misstatements of fact or incomplete factual information with verifiable factual information...."

"There is no way to know what kind of disruptions or violence, if any, will take place in 1984 in Los Angeles," the commissioner said. "The potential for eruption of such problems... is high. The very diversity of this area, and the ability of many peoples to live and work together, can make it a showcase to the world. Realistic planning must include more disturbing possibilities...."

Morrell said the commission will collect information from both law enforcement authorities and a private network of community volunteers and disseminate it through an office equipped to receive hundreds of telephone calls from citizens.

He said that the commission will provide a core staff of three or four people at a cost of about \$10,000, but that it is seeking donations of a place to operate and telephone equipment as well as volunteer operators and community workers.

Morrell noted that a number of cities set up rumor-control centers during the civil disorders of the 1960s and that they were frequently lauded for helping to calm tense situations.

Commander Paul Myron, the officer responsible for Olympic security planning for the county sheriff's department, confirmed Tuesday that the full Olympic security planning committee had approved establishment of the center and said it was felt that the Human Relations Commission had the credibility to be effective throughout the Los Angeles area.

"Sometimes, police and newspaper reporters don't have the full story," Myron said. "And not always will the community believe us." That is why, he said, the security planners think the rumor center should have the capability of supplementing official information with private information in attempting to verify the facts of any disturbing situations that may develop during the Games.

The statement released by Morrell added, "One basic assumption of the rumor center must be explicit: Verification of information will precede disclosure."

"Authorities on the subject agree that the [watchword] for rumor centers is credibility," it said. "They say nothing would destroy the credibility of a rumor center faster than for it to be perceived as disclosing untrue or misleading information to the public or other users of the system."

"Based on these assumptions," the statement said, "the rumor cen-

ter will answer all inquiries in an accurate, timely and objective manner; state explicitly and unequivocally when the rumor center does not have information to confirm or deny; not assume that all rumors are false; coordinate and cooperate with all groups, city, county, state, and federal agencies, private concerns and businesses, and individuals; [and] be open to any and all persons without charge."

[In a related development, United Press International reported from Los Angeles, Postmaster General William Bolger said Tuesday that all mail addressed to Olympic athletes at the Games will be screened for explosives.]

Orioles: Holding On by Letting Go?

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The baseball champion that tends pat is usually dead meat. The Baltimore Orioles kept that lesson in mind this winter. The time to act is after you've won, not after you've lost.

Every division or pennant winner, and even World Series champion, has a tendency to overrate its strengths and minimize the amount of luck involved in success.

Last season's Series teams, St. Louis and Milwaukee, overestimated themselves and turned their eyes away from obvious weaknesses. Either out of loyalty to players or because of rose-colored glasses, these teams made no changes. This year, the Cardinals were losers and the Brewers finished fifth.

The Orioles are a club with obvious soft spots. Now, let everybody's smiling, it is the time for candor. It's time to hear the worst while you're still shaking the tory-parade confetti out of your hair.

A month ago, team owner Edward Bennett Williams said, "Give me a third baseman and a right-handed shortstop and we'll rule the world like kland." — the A's having been champions in 1972, and '74. That proves the man at the top knows his b's limitations.

General Manager Hank Peters, the team's basic tactician, said Tuesday, "I never like the expression 'let pat.' We're out in a 'must-do' situation, but if price is right we're willing to play the [trade] game. Always, we'll move forward in a conservative manner."

Coming weeks, the Orioles are going to face some key decisions.

Should they re-sign Jim Palmer and Dan Ford, two free agents, before the Nov. 7 reentry draft? ers says he will meet next week with Ron Shapiro, a representative both. Whether they re-sign affects all permutations in the Orioles' thinking (or trading) roster.

Should they stick with Todd Cruz (a .199 hitter) third base? Or should Gary Roenicke attempt a move from left field to third next spring? Or should he and Glenn Gulliver platoon at third, as they did last year? Or should the Orioles attempt a major trade-for-one trade for a name third baseman — like Andy Bell or even Toby Harrah?

If we can make a deal for a third baseman and we have to pay a ransom price, we'd be interested," Peters. He added, "Defensively, Cruz has come up great. He's going to the Instructional League. I hope that he'll get to the point where he could hit .250 and drive in some runs."

Should they include in their plans Dennis Mart- or Tim Lincecum, who had a catastrophic year in 1983? Should the Orioles attempt a major trade-for-one trade for a name third baseman — like Andy Bell or even Toby Harrah?

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NY Rangers	4	2	10	31	13
Philadelphia	5	1	10	31	13
NY Islanders	4	3	0	30	31
NY Jets	1	6	0	17	31
Pittsburgh	1	6	0	17	31
Washington	0	4	0	15	29

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Quebec	5	3	1	31	42
Montreal	4	2	0	28	26
Hartford	3	2	1	18	26
Buffalo	3	3	1	24	27
Minnesota	0	2	0	19	25

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	5	1	0	28	19
Chicago	4	2	0	28	21
Toronto	3	2	1	27	27
Minnesota	2	3	1	25	27
San Jose	0	2	0	19	29

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	4	0	0	32	20
Calgary	2	3	1	19	23
Vancouver	2	2	2	21	24
Winnipeg	1	3	2	21	24

12 Are Indicted In Cocaine Probe Involving Royals

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Kansas — A federal grand jury returned indictments Tuesday against 12 persons in a cocaine investigation that had resulted in guilty pleas earlier by four members or former members of the Kansas City Royals. No additional players were indicted Tuesday, and U.S. Attorney Jim Marquez said he does not expect to seek further indictments against any members of the Royals.

Former Royal pitcher Vida Blue pleaded guilty Monday to a charge of possessing three grams of cocaine and spent about two hours with the grand jury. Blue and three players charged last week with attempting to possess cocaine — Willie Wilson, Willie Aikens and Jerry Martin — face maximum sentences of one year in prison and \$5,000 fines. They are to appear for sentencing Nov. 17 on misdemeanor charges.

The 12 defendants indicted Tuesday were charged with conspiring to distribute cocaine, contributing cocaine and using a communications facility in furtherance of a felony. The various charges carry maximum penalties of from 4 to 15 years in prison and fines of \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Ewing Kauffman, majority owner of the Royals, apologized publicly Tuesday for the involvement of his players in the case.

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